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The Language Situation in New Brunswick: Worrying Trends and Some Encouraging Signs

Report

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SUMMARY

What is the state of New Brunswick's two official languages? That is the question behind this study conducted by the Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities on behalf of the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages.

English and French enjoy a status of legal equality and important constitutional protections in New Brunswick, but these elements alone cannot guarantee the future of the official languages, especially when one language is in a minority situation with respect to the other.

Trends detected in new statistics from the latest Canadian Census shed light on the recent situation of the official languages and the two major language groups in the province.

The highlights are as follows:

1. Evolution of the official languages: stability of English, but the slow decline of French

With regard to the evolution of the relative share of the official languages, there is generally a stabilization of the English language, but a slow decline of the French language.

We continue to witness the slow decline in the relative weight of the French-language community. The percentage of New Brunswickers whose mother tongue is French reached a low of 31.9% in 2016, compared to 33.8% in 1971, while the percentage of people whose mother tongue is English has remained stable at approximately 65% of the population since 1971.

There is a decline in the use of French at home, while the use of English is increasing. The use of French most often at home has decreased by almost 3 percentage points since 1981 to 28.6%, while the use of English most often at home has increased by two percentage points to 69.5%.

The percentage of people who regularly use a second language at home has been increasing, regardless of language, since at least 2001.

Immigration and the anglicization of immigrants and their children have disproportionately benefited the English-language community. The anglicization of some Francophones has also favoured the stability of English.

2. The languages used at home and their transmission: anglicization on the rise, but encouraging signs for French

2.1 A slight decline in the retention of French at home

Fewer than nine in 10 Francophones (86.8%) spoke their mother tongue most often at home compared to almost all Anglophones (98.5%).

The unequal dynamic between the minority language and the majority language favours the anglicization of some Francophones. For example, 6.6% of Francophones no longer spoke their mother tongue regularly at home in 2016, compared to only 0.7% of Anglophones. The anglicization of Francophones, which was 5.8 % in 2006, has therefore increased over the last 10 years.

The retention of French decreases with age and over time, so that the minority language slowly takes a back seat for some Francophones, who use it only regularly instead of speaking it most often at home. French took a back seat at home for 8.3% of Francophones aged 25 to 44 in 2016.

2.2 The transmission of languages in mixed couples: half of Francophone mothers pass on French

Mixed-couple parents pass on French to their children much less than those who both share French as their mother tongue. Only 4 out of 10 children from mixed couples in which only one spouse was Francophone had French as their mother tongue in 2016.

Increasingly, Francophones in mixed couples, particularly mothers, are passing on French to their children. It is now more than half (52.8%) of children with Francophone mothers in mixed couples who have French as their mother tongue, up from 43.8% in 2001. Therefore, there is a noticeable increase in the transmission of French in mixed couples, especially those where the mother is Francophone, which indicates an improvement in the status of the minority language over time. However, the gap persists compared to English, and the transmission dynamics are still unequal between the province's official languages.

Awareness and information measures for the parents in mixed couples would be necessary to encourage them to make greater use of the minority language in the home with young children. Other interventions would be desirable, such as greater accessibility to French-language preschool daycare services and greater support for the francization of children from mixed families.

3. The vitality of official languages: the gap between English and French continues to widen

There were 7% more people who spoke English most often at home in 2016 than there were English mother-tongue speakers in the province. However, there were 11% fewer people who spoke French most often at home than people whose mother tongue was French.

There were 18% more people who spoke English at least regularly at home than people whose mother tongue was English in the province in 2016. In comparison, there were only 2% more people who spoke French at least regularly at home than there were people whose mother tongue was French.

Both indices show that the vitality of both official languages remains uneven, to the advantage of English. The vitality gap between the two official languages continues to widen. Over a period of 35 years, the vitality gap between French and English mainly spoken at home has increased from 11 to 18 points.

4. Individual bilingualism has stagnated for more than a decade

Nearly 250,000 people declared themselves bilingual (English-French) in New Brunswick in 2016, one-third (33.9%) of the province's population.

New Brunswick had the lowest growth in the number of bilingual persons (1.7%) of all Canadian provinces between 2011 and 2016, with a national average of 7.3% over the same period. This is likely a consequence of the slight decrease in the province's population, the decline in access to immersion programs between 2008 and 2017, and the cyclical inter-provincial migrations, which are more likely to affect bilingual individuals in the province at the beginning and end of their careers during an economic slowdown like the one that followed the 2008-2009 recession. Further research would be required to confirm this.

The bilingualism rate has been stagnating at 33% in New Brunswick for about 15 years. Encouragingly, we note a slight increase (+0.7 percentage point) in the bilingualism rate between 2011 and 2016.

Almost three quarters (72.1%) of Francophones were bilingual compared to less than one-sixth (15.4%) of English mother-tongue or non-official language New Brunswickers (14.1%). Francophones accounted for two-thirds (66.7%) of bilingual New Brunswickers in 2016, while Anglophones accounted for almost one-third (29.0%).

The past increase in bilingualism among Anglophones is largely attributable to the fact that younger generations born after the mid-1960s had access to immersion programs. Immersion programs have had a lasting effect on the bilingualism of the English-language community and, consequently, on that of New Brunswick as a whole.

To generate an increase in the rate of bilingualism among Anglophones, immersion programs must be able to continue to expand. Young adults who have completed their immersion education should also have more opportunities to maintain and improve their French-language skills while pursuing post-secondary education and when they enter the New Brunswick job market.

5. Official languages in the workplace

5.1 Official languages in the New Brunswick job market

The use of English in the New Brunswick workplace has been steadily increasing since 2001 (+1.3 percentage points), while the use of French has slightly decreased (-0.3) compared to 2001. In 2016, 89.0% of New Brunswickers spoke English at least regularly at work, compared to 36.7% who spoke French.

The use of official languages varies by economic sector. The use of French most often was significantly higher in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (37.1%), manufacturing (33.0%), educational services (31.6%) and health care and social assistance (28.3%).

In contrast, the main use of English was higher in the utilities (90.5%), real estate (85.8%) and administrative sectors (83.8%), wholesaling (83.8%), transportation and warehousing (83.2%), information and cultural industries (80.7%) and manufacturing subsectors of paper (83.7%), oil and gas extraction (96.7%) and its support activities (93.8%), the latter two subsectors including workers with circular migrations in the West.

Bilingualism at work was higher in the public administration (41.2%), finance and insurance (34.4%) and retail (27.5%) sectors, as well as in the subsectors of air transportation (42.2%) and rail (38.7%), heritage institutions (42.6%), hospitals (41.9%) and ambulatory health care services (33.9%).

Bilingualism at work increases with the prestige of the professions. The rates of bilingualism at work were much higher in the upper half of the organizational hierarchy of occupations.

To what extent do New Brunswickers who live most often in French at home also work most often in the minority language? Almost 70% of New Brunswick Francophones (69.4%) who spoke French most often at home also spoke it most often at work in 2016.

In 2016, nine out of 10 Francophones living in French worked most often in French in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (92.4%) or teaching (91.7%) sectors as well as in the subsectors of religious organizations (94.5%), performing arts companies (93.3%), broadcasting (92.3%) fish and seafood processing plants (91.5%) and manufacturing wood products (90.3%) or non-metallic mineral products such as gypsum products (87.7%).

Also, approximately eight Francophones out of 10 living in French could work most often in French in the health care and social assistance sector excluding ambulatory health care services (81.2%) and in subsectors of heritage institutions (81.3%), independent artists, writers and performers (81.3%), private households (81.4%), plastic products manufacturing (82.8%) or furniture (76.4%), civil society organizations (77.8%), and finally in the retail subsectors of building material merchants (77.7%), service stations (77.4%) and food and beverage stores (76.3%).

However, despite a good representation of Francophones who live in French, they were relatively few who could also work most often in French in rail transportation (28.1%), federal government public administration (35.6%) and provincial public administration (53.8%), primary metals manufacturing (52.8%) and metal products manufacturing (58.0%), finance and insurance (60.2%), and to a lesser extent ambulatory health care services (72.4%), as well as mining and quarrying (73.2%).

5.2 Increasing use of both official languages in government

The use of French in the various levels of the public sector has grown significantly thanks to the increasing use of both official languages at work among public servants. Bilingualism at work among public sector employees in the province went from 35.5% in 2001 to 41.2% in 2016.

The use of official languages varies by level of government and occupation. The higher the level of government, the more employees spoke mainly English, to the detriment of French. This hierarchical linguistic division is also found among the occupations within the public administration.

To what extent do New Brunswick public servants who live primarily in French at home also work most often in the minority language? Less than half (46.5%) of public servants who lived in French also spoke it most often at work in 2016 (percentages being 72.7% for municipal public servants, 53.8% for provincial ones and only 35.6% for federal public servants). Many had to work most often in the majority language before they could speak the language of their choice. By comparison, nearly all public servants (95%) who lived in English also spoke it most often at work in 2016, (percentages being 96.8% for municipal public servants, 94.8% for provincial ones and 94.4% for federal public servants).

6. Migration of Francophones and Anglophones in Canada: deceptive appearances

6.1 Fewer departures to Alberta

Anglophone migration rates were about twice as high as those of Francophones between 2011 and 2016. For example, 5.5% of the Anglophone population, but only 2.7% of Francophones in the province had left New Brunswick during this period.

Interprovincial migrations of the Francophone population have been in balance for the past decade, while the Anglophone population has seen its migratory losses increase since 2011. This difference is mainly due to the increase in Anglophone departures to Alberta for at least 20 years, while the number of departures to Alberta was lower and more stable among Francophones.

The migration destinations of New Brunswick migrants vary according to their official language. In 2016, Alberta became the number one destination (28.5%) for New Brunswick Anglophones, followed by Ontario (24.5%), Nova Scotia (22.0%) and British Columbia (7.6%). However, Alberta is still the third destination (15.3%) of Francophones, after Quebec (48.4%) and Ontario (16.9%), and before Nova Scotia (8.8%) and British Columbia (3.3%).

Provinces of origin of newcomers or returnees also vary according to their official language. Half (51.5%) of Francophone arrivals or returnees are still from Quebec, compared to only 5% for Anglophones. For 10 years, New Brunswick's Francophone community has had a positive net migration balance with Quebec as much as it has with Ontario. For its part, the English-language community benefits from significant arrivals and returns (23.9%) from Nova Scotia.

6.2 The migrations of young New Brunswickers

Young people aged 20 to 34 were responsible for almost one-half (45.3%) of departures of New Brunswickers to other Canadian provinces between 2011 and 2016. The out-migration rate (12.6%) of young New Brunswickers is much higher than that (2.8%) of the rest of the province's population. Young adults were four times more likely to have left the province than members of other age groups.

The out-migration rate of young Anglophones to other provinces (13.7%) was almost twice as high as that of young Francophones (7.5%) between 2011 and 2016.

7. Immigration and official languages

7.1 Immigration in Atlantic Canada and in New Brunswick

More and more immigrants are settling in the Atlantic Provinces and New Brunswick, although immigration rates are among the lowest in Canada. In New Brunswick, the recent surge in immigration helped push the provincial immigration rate up from 3.1% in 2001 to 4.6% in 2016.

7.2 An increase in the number of Francophone immigrants, despite stagnation in the number of newcomers

In 2016, immigration rates in the two official language communities were 5.5% for the Anglophone majority, but only 2% for the Francophone minority.

Close to 1 in 10 (9.6%) immigrants living in New Brunswick in 2016 had French as their mother tongue, compared to 4 in 10 (41.6%) whose mother tongue was English. The proportion of immigrants whose mother tongue is French has been stable since 2001, thanks to a growth in Francophone immigrants that has been proportional to the growth of the province's total immigrant population. The proportion of immigrants whose mother tongue was English, however, declined to 41.6% in 2016, compared to 60.6% in 2001, due to the increase in the number of non-official language immigrants.

There was a significant increase (+ 29%) in the number of immigrants whose mother tongue was French (+730), going from 2,530 in 2011 to 3,260 in 2016. This net increase of immigrants whose mother tongue is French in the province could be explained by the arrival of new Francophone immigrants directly from abroad, but also from other provinces, and above all by a better retention of Francophone immigrants already settled in the province.

In 2016, there was only a slight increase in the number of Francophone immigrants recently arriving from abroad. These recent immigrants whose mother tongue is French, however, represented more than a quarter (27.5%) of recent immigrants in the province whose mother tongue was an official language, a percentage that, for the first time, is approaching the demographic weight of the Francophone community in New Brunswick.

7.3 Integration of immigrants into the official language communities

The vast majority (94.7%) of New Brunswick residents who were born abroad could conduct a conversation in English or French in 2016. Only 5.4% of immigrants reported that they did not know one of the province's official languages. In fact, in 2016, 91.8% of the province's foreign-born population knew English, compared to only 24.8% who knew French.

The average age of immigrants is lower than the average provincial age, which helps stabilize the youth population despite the aging of the population. For example, immigrants make up only 2% of Francophones in New Brunswick, but 6.7% of French-mother-tongue children in the province are children of immigrants. By comparison, Anglophone immigrants represent 5.5% of Anglophones, but almost 10% (9.6%) of Anglophone children in New Brunswick are of immigrant origin.

When publishing the 2016 Census data, Statistics Canada noted that outside of Quebec, immigrants in New Brunswick live more in French than in other provinces, although there are 5 times more immigrants who speak English (62.3%) most often at home than those who speak French most often at home (12.0%).

In 2016, about one in 10 recent immigrants (11.4%) had French as their first official language spoken, while 7 out of 10 (72.0%) had English as their first official language spoken.

The province must therefore attract twice as many Francophone immigrants, for example from France, Haiti or other Francophone countries, to maintain a balance between the two official language communities. It is also time for New Brunswick to target immigrants who are most likely to integrate into the French-language community, particularly those from North African countries such as Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Conclusion of the study

Action on several fronts is not only possible, but necessary to mitigate or even reverse some trends. Hence, the French-language community - the Acadian community - is at a crossroads with respect to many aspects of its development. The English-language community can also benefit from specific measures, for example on issues of bilingualism or migration. The intervention guidelines we are proposing are intended to ensure progress towards the equality of the two official language communities and the preservation and development of the Acadian minority.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	2
INTRODUCTION.....	10
1. EVOLUTION OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: STABILITY OF ENGLISH, BUT SLOW DECLINE OF FRENCH.....	12
Decline in weight of the French-language community but stability of the demographic weight of Anglophones.....	13
Decline in the use of French at home while the use of English is increasing.....	13
Immigration and anglicization seem to have favoured the English-speaking community.....	14
2. THE LANGUAGES USED AT HOME AND THEIR TRANSMISSION: ANGLICIZATION ON THE RISE, BUT ENCOURAGING SIGNS FOR FRENCH.....	14
2.1 A slight decline in the retention of French at home.....	14
Retention of French is weaker than that of English.....	15
French is slowly fading into the background for some Francophones.....	15
The anglicization of Francophones has increased over the last 10 years.....	15
The retention of French decreases with age and time.....	15
2.2 The transmission of languages in mixed couples: half of Francophone mothers pass on French.....	16
Parents in mixed couples transmit much less French than English.....	16
Increasingly, the Francophone parents in mixed couples are passing on French to their children, particularly the mothers.....	18
Transmission of French could be increasingly less restricted by exogamy.....	19
3. THE VITALITY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: THE GAP BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONTINUES TO WIDEN.....	22
A new index that better reflects the reality of mixed couples.....	22
4. INDIVIDUAL BILINGUALISM HAS STAGNATED FOR MORE THAN A DECADE.....	24
Very different bilingualism rates according to language.....	26
Stabilization in the knowledge of English but decline in French.....	26
Factors influencing individual bilingualism.....	27
5. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN THE WORKPLACE.....	29
5.1 Official languages in the New Brunswick job market.....	29
The use of official languages varies by economic sector.....	29
Bilingualism at work increases with the prestige of the professions.....	30
Ability to work in the minority language.....	30
5.2 Increasing use of both official languages in government.....	33
The use of official languages varies by level of government and occupation.....	33
Ability to work in one's language in public administrations.....	34
6. MIGRATION OF FRANCOPHONES AND ANGLOPHONES IN CANADA: DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES.....	35

6.1 Many fewer departures, except Anglophones to Albert	35
Different destinations depending on the official language	36
6.2 The migrations of young New Brunswickers	38
7. IMMIGRATION AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.....	39
7.1 Immigration in Atlantic Canada and in New Brunswick.....	39
7.2 An increase in the number of Francophone immigrants, despite stagnation in the number of newcomers.....	40
Decrease in the number of new Anglophone immigrants and stagnation in the number of new Francophone immigrants	40
7.3 Integration of immigrants into the official language communities.....	41
CONCLUSION	41
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
APPENDICES	46

List of tables

Table 1a. Proportion of official languages in New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016.....	12
Table 2c. Mother tongue transmitted to children aged 17 and under who have at least one Francophone parent, by mother tongue of parents, New Brunswick, 2016.....	17
Table 2d. Mother tongue transmitted to children aged 17 and under who have at least one Anglophone parent, by mother tongue of parents, New Brunswick, 2016.....	18
Table 2e. Change in the transmission of French and English by type of family of children aged 17 and under, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016	19
Table 3a. Official languages vitality index by language spoken most often at home, New Brunswick, 1981 to 2016.....	22
Table 3b. Official languages vitality index by language spoken at least regularly at home, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016.....	23
Table 5h. Languages spoken at work ¹ in public administrations by main language used at home, New Brunswick, 2016 .	34
Table 6a. Interprovincial migration of Anglophones and Francophones, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016.....	35
Table 6b. Interprovincial destinations of Anglophone and Francophone migrants from New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016.....	37
Table 6d. Out-migration rates of young Anglophones and Francophones in New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016	38
Table 1b. Proportion of official languages in New Brunswick by different linguistic characteristics, 1971 to 2016	46
Table 1c. Population of New Brunswick by different linguistic characteristics, 2001 to 2016.....	477
Table 2a. Retention rate of official mother tongue by age group and degree of use, New Brunswick, 1991 to 2016	52
Table 2b. Retention rates of mother-tongue official language by age group and extent of use, New Brunswick, 2016.....	53
Table 4a. Number and percentage of bilingual people by mother tongue in New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016	54
Table 4b. Bilingualism rates in New Brunswick by mother tongue, 2001 to 2016.....	55
Table 4c. Bilingualism rates in New Brunswick by mother tongue, 1971 to 2016	55
Table 4d. Bilingualism rates in New Brunswick by age groups and by mother tongue, 2001 to 2016.....	56
Table 4e. Knowledge of the official languages by the population of New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016	58
Table 4f. Knowledge of the official languages by the population of New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016.....	58
Table 4g. Population according to knowledge of the official languages, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016	58
Table 5a. Distribution of New Brunswick workers ¹ according to languages spoken at work, 2001 to 2016.....	59
Table 5b. Languages spoken at work ¹ by main industries, New Brunswick, 2016.....	60
Table 5c. Languages spoken at work ¹ in New Brunswick according to the main occupational groups in New Brunswick, 2016.....	63

Table 5d. Distribution of New Brunswick workers¹ who speak French mainly at home by industrial sector and according to the main language spoken at work, 2016 66

Table 5e. Distribution of New Brunswick workers¹ who speak mainly French at home by occupational group and according to the main language spoken at work, 2016 69

Table 5f. Distribution of public administration employees¹ according to the languages spoken at work, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016..... 71

Table 5g. Distribution of public administration employees¹ by level of government and occupational groups and languages spoken at work, New Brunswick, 2016..... 72

Table 6c. Destinations and origins of Anglophone and Francophone interprovincial migrants from New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016..... 74

Table 7a. Immigration rates in New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016..... 75

Table 7b. New Brunswick immigrants according to mother tongue and first official language spoken, 2001 to 2016..... 76

Table 7c. Immigrants according to the mother tongue and first official language spoke, and according to immigration period, New Brunswick, 2016 77

Table 7d. Immigrants according to mother tongue and first official language spoken and according to the immigration period, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016..... 78

List of graphs

Graph 2a. Exogamy rates in New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016..... 20

Graph 2b. Variation in exogamy rates among Francophones in New Brunswick, 1976 to 2016..... 21

Graph 4a. Number of bilingual persons by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016..... 24

Graph 4b. Bilingualism rates by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016 25

Graph 4c. Bilingualism rates according to mother tongue and age, New Brunswick, 2016 27

Graph 5. Percentage of languages used mainly at work by Francophones according to the percentage of people speaking French in their community of residence, New Brunswick, 2016 32

Graph 1a. Population of New Brunswick (in figures) according to official language, 1951 to 2016 478

Graph 1b. Population of New Brunswick (in percentage) according to official language, 1951 to 2016 49

Graph 1c. Population of New Brunswick (in figures) according to knowledge of the official languages, 1951 to 2016 50

Graph 1d. Population of New Brunswick (in percentage) according to knowledge of the official languages, 1951 to 2016) 51

INTRODUCTION

Anglophone parents opt to put their children in French immersion. A civil servant learns English. A community welcomes an immigrant family. An Anglophone woman decides to come back to New Brunswick to live. Each of these actions has an impact on a language's situation.

So how are New Brunswick's two official languages faring? That is the question underlying this study done by the Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities on behalf of the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages.

There has been some progress over the last few decades in the recognition of national minorities, such as linguistic minorities, notably in Canada. The case of Quebec is known around the world, but the equally relevant situation in New Brunswick is less familiar. Even before Canadian Confederation, two peoples, one of British origin and the other of French origin, shared what is now the province of New Brunswick, along with the indigenous populations that had been present for several centuries. This historical context and the successive legislative and administrative recognition of the Acadians – Francophones – make them the national minority with the greatest demographic weight and institutionalization in Canada after Quebec.

New Brunswick has been officially bilingual since 1969. Over the decades it has developed a remarkable structure to protect its two languages and two official linguistic communities. In the 1980s and 1990s, the language rights of New Brunswickers were enshrined in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In this respect, it should be emphasized that the Charter recognizes much more than the equality of English and French and the right to government service in either of those languages. The Charter also enshrines the equality of the province's English and French communities and gives each one the right to distinct educational and cultural institutions to ensure their protection and promotion.

English and French enjoy a status of legal equality and important constitutional protection in New Brunswick, but these elements alone cannot guarantee the true equality and future of the official languages, especially when one language is in a minority context with respect to the other. The social reality of the relations between the languages and the societal context in which both linguistic groups exist may limit the exercise of language rights, especially for the minority group¹.

The objective of this study is to offer factual elements to help better understand the situation of both languages and both official linguistic communities in the province. In other words, the study is seeking to answer the general question: How are the province's two official languages doing? More specifically, what is the real situation of the two linguistic groups with respect to the equality of their language and their use of the official languages?

The picture of the language situation in New Brunswick that follows provides some of the most recent answers possible from data from the latest Canadian census². The language situation depends on several factors, including people's private and public use of the languages, their knowledge of the languages, and individual bilingualism. For the minority linguistic groups such as the Acadians, there is also the issue of sustainability, on which the evolution of linguistic assimilation, the transmission of French, and migration, including immigration, have a determining effect. The publication of census data provides an opportunity to examine some of these factors and to seek to determine some trends in this respect³. This picture thus offers a look at the situation of New Brunswick's two official language communities, and also at certain language challenges specific to the Acadian minority.

The first section looks at recent changes in official languages in New Brunswick. We consider the change in the percentage of individuals whose mother tongue is or who speak one of the two official languages in different contexts,

¹ Doucet 2017.

² The Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities (CIRLM) provided a sketch of the language situation in New Brunswick in 2013 from the 2011 census, for the Office of Commissioner of Official Languages for New Brunswick (Pépin-Filion 2013) The analyses in this preliminary reference report have proved relevant over the years and very useful to the mandate of the Office of the Commissioner.

³ Important contextual factors, such as the local demographic weight of the minority or rurality or urbanity, are not dealt with in this report.

and we note a slight decline in the demographic weight of French speakers and the Francophone community but some stabilization in the situation of English speakers and the Anglophone community.

The second section concerns the private use and transmission of the official languages within the province's two official linguistic communities. Private use refers to the different uses of languages in the home, whereas transmission refers to mother tongue transmission by parents to their children. This section provides some indications regarding the unequal social dynamics between the minority language and the majority language. However, our analysis points to some encouraging signs regarding the transmission of French by mixed couples, particularly when the mother is Francophone.

The third section provides an overview of how the vitality of the two official languages has changed over time. The language vitality indices signal that the gap between the two official languages continues to widen, at the expense of French. But a new index that considers bilingualism and plurilingualism in homes across the province suggests possible stabilization of French language vitality despite an increase in English language vitality.

The fourth section of the report provides an overview of changes in individual bilingualism in the province. Bilingualism in New Brunswick has been stagnating for the past 15 years or so, although a slight increase in the bilingualism rate was observed in 2016. The Francophone minority is still much more bilingual than the Anglophone majority, and this persistent disparity reflects a difference in the real status of the province's two official languages.

The fifth section looks at the use of official languages in the workplace and offers an overview of the respective influence of these languages in the economic sector, particularly in the different public administrations. Can Francophones who so wish speak their language at work in New Brunswick?

In view of the demographic importance of migration in the Atlantic region, the sixth section looks at migratory trends based on the province's official languages. It considers departures, new arrivals, and returns of Anglophones and Francophones to New Brunswick, as well as migrations from one region to another within the province and notes the migration rates and different destinations of the two official linguistic communities, particularly among young people.

The seventh and last section of the report looks at immigration to New Brunswick in the context of the growing diversification of the Canadian population. It considers immigration and linguistic integration of newcomers into the two official language communities. Immigration and especially the integration of immigrants still favour the English-language community, which reflects the unequal dynamic between the majority language and the minority language.

The methods used for analyzing populations by language – demolinguistics – are being overhauled to stay relevant in the face of social changes and criticisms from minority communities and researchers, which stimulates the advancement of knowledge. In this report we propose some enlightening new analyses while continuing to use some more common analyses for comparability over time.

The findings that emerge from the evidence indicate that actions on several fronts are not only possible, they are necessary to stem certain trends or sometimes even help to reverse them. Hence, the French-language – Acadian - community is at a crossroads with respect to many aspects of its development. The English-language community can also benefit from specific measures, for example, on bilingualism or migration issues. The intervention guidelines we are proposing are intended to ensure progress towards the equality of the two official language communities and the preservation and development of the Acadian minority.

1. EVOLUTION OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: STABILITY OF ENGLISH, BUT SLOW DECLINE OF FRENCH

This first section looks at changes in French and English within the New Brunswick population. The general finding with respect to changes in the relative proportion⁴ of official languages points to the stabilization of the English language but to a slow decline in French language (Table 1a below and Table 1b in the appendix).

Statistics Canada had drawn attention to the fact that the relative proportion of the French language seemed to be in decline in New Brunswick when the 2011 census data came out, regardless of the linguistic characteristics considered.⁵ The data from the 2016 census seem to confirm this general trend of French in decline.

Table 1a. Proportion of official languages in New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

Linguistic characteristic	2001	2006	2011	2016	Variation	
	%	%	%	%	2011-2016	2001-2016
English						
Mother tongue ¹	65.0	64.7	65.4	64.8	-0.6	-0.2
First official language spoken ¹	66.8	67.2	68.0	67.9	-0.1	1.1
Language spoken at home ^{1,2}	74.9	75.2	76.2	76.3	0.0	1.4
Most often ¹	69.0	69.0	69.8	69.5	-0.3	0.5
Regularly ¹	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	0.4	0.9
French						
Mother tongue ¹	33.3	32.7	32.0	31.9	-0.1	-1.4
First official language spoken ¹	33.1	32.7	31.9	31.8	-0.1	-1.3
Language spoken at home ^{1,2}	33.8	33.6	32.7	32.7	0.0	-1.1
Most often ¹	30.3	29.7	28.8	28.6	-0.3	-1.7
Regularly ¹	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.2	0.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Individuals reporting both official languages were distributed equally between French and English.
2. Includes individuals who spoke this language most often and those who just spoke it regularly at home.

In fact, only the regular use of French in the home, that is, spoken regularly at home, increased slightly (0.2 percentage points) between 2011 and 2016. This modest increase does not, however, change the general trend since it does not even make up for the decrease observed in 2011 of the main use of French at home, that is, spoken most often at home. However, it is possible that the slow decline in French is introducing a period of stabilization since the variations observed between 2011 and 2016 are very small⁶. It will be necessary to wait for the next census to confirm this.

⁴ The evolution of population figures in the province according to the different linguistic characteristics (Table 1c in the appendix) is influenced more by demographic than linguistic dynamics.

⁵ Statistics Canada 2012.

⁶ These small variations must be interpreted carefully, especially since they follow up on major variations identified in 2011, whereas the census underwent some exceptional methodology changes.

Decline in weight of the French-language community but stability of the demographic weight of Anglophones

The percentage of French mother tongue New Brunswickers has experienced a slow decline, whereas the percentage of English mother tongue New Brunswickers has remained stable at approximately 65 % of the population since 1971 (Table 1b and Graph 1b in the appendix). In approximately 40 years, the weight of the French mother tongue population in the province has declined by two percentage points (-1.9), from 33.8% in 1971 to 31.9% in 2016. We would emphasize that a good portion (-1.3) of this decrease took place during the 2000s.

A portion of the decline in the relative weight of Francophones in New Brunswick can be attributed to the drop in their fertility⁷, which has been more pronounced than that of Anglophones since 1951. The fertility of Francophone women was higher than that of the majority until the early 1980s. After 1981, the fertility of Francophone women dropped below that of Anglophones and continued to decline until it reached its lowest level at the beginning of the 2000s⁸. Note that fertility among Francophone and Anglophone women has been below the population replacement level in New Brunswick since the early 1980s.

The weight of Francophones was nearly 36% in 1951, however (Graph 1b in appendix). Thus, it had declined by another two percentage points prior to 1971, whereas Francophone fertility was higher than that of the majority (Graph 1b in the appendix). The relative weight of Francophones was stable in the 1970s and even increased slightly in the 1980s. The drop in Francophone fertility was therefore not the only factor that explained the variation in the weight of the minority. We will see that other factors such as anglicization and immigration also played a role.

The first official language spoken is a definition adopted by the federal government to count populations to which the government must offer services in the minority official language. It includes a good portion of immigrants with a non-official mother tongue who speak French but excludes those whose mother tongue is French but no longer speak French.

According to that definition, the demographic weight of the Francophone minority settled in New Brunswick was close to 32% in 2016, compared with nearly 68% (67.9%) for the Anglophone majority. The weight of the official language minority has declined by two (1.9%) percentage points since 1991, whereas the weight of the Anglophone majority increased by two (+1.8%) percentage points (Table 1b and Graph 1b in the appendix). Moreover, Statistics Canada noted that New Brunswick is one of four Canadian provinces in which the population whose first official language spoken was French declined between 2011 and 2016⁹.

Decline in the use of French at home while the use of English is increasing

The biggest decline in the French language is observed in its use as the main language at home, that is, the language spoken most often at home. The main use of French at home has decreased by nearly 3 (-2.8%) percentage points since 1981, whereas the main use of English has increased by 2 (+1.9%) percentage points between 1981 and 2011 (Table 1b in the appendix). However, a slight reduction in the main use of English at home has been observed since 2011.

More than half of the decline in French at home has occurred in the past 15 years. The percentage of New Brunswickers speaking French most often at home has sagged by nearly 2 (-1.7%) percentage points in 15 years, from 30.3% to 28.6% of the province's population between 2001 and 2016. The percentage of individuals using French regularly at home increased slightly, especially in the early 2000s, from 3.5% to 4.1% of New Brunswickers in 2016. This mild increase (+.6%) in the number of New Brunswickers using French regularly at home could not even, however, make up for the decrease in its use as the main language used at home (-1.7%), as we have just seen. Consequently, the use of the French language in New Brunswick households decreased by one percentage point (-1.1%) during the 2000s, from 33.8% of the population in 2001 to 32.7% since 2011.

We would emphasize that the percentage of individuals using a second language regularly at home has been increasing, regardless of language since at least 2001, that is, since the addition to the census of a question making it possible to gather data on plurilingualism at home (Table 1b in the appendix). Main use of non-official languages at home also

⁷ Lachapelle and Lepage 2010.

⁸ Lepage *et al.* 2011.

⁹ The other three provinces are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba (Statistics Canada 2017).

increased from 0.7% in 2001 to 2% of New Brunswickers in 2016. This trend seems to have become generalized in 2016, since there has been an increase in the percentage of New Brunswickers knowing and using non-official languages since 2011. It seems that New Brunswick, as elsewhere, is experiencing a slow but sustained appearance of plurilingualism, most likely attributable to the increasing growth and diversification of immigration.

Immigration and anglicization seem to have favoured the English-speaking community

The percentages of people with a mother tongue who know or use that language are certainly among the primary indicators considered when looking at the evolution of languages. However, these percentages must be interpreted carefully. The increase in immigrants and especially the diversification of their origins will result in a reduction of the percentage of individuals with an official language mother tongue in each linguistic group. However, this will not in itself cause a decline in the absolute number of either of the official languages.

A reduction in the percentage of the two official language mother tongues would be normal in the context of a society that increasingly counts on more diversified immigration to maintain an increase in its population. That is the situation of the French mother-tongue community, which has experienced a decline, but not for the English mother-tongue community, whose percentage has held since 1971, as we have just seen.

Other than the decreased fertility of Francophones, a portion of the decline of French is thus attributable to the increased percentage of New Brunswickers with non-official mother tongues, which has slowly risen from 1.3% in 1971 to 1.7% in 2001, and then jumped to 2.6% in 2006 before attaining 3.3% of the population in 2016 (Table 1b in the appendix). However, this growth and diversification of immigration in the province does not seem to have caused a decrease in the English mother-tongue community, which has remained stable since 1971. This can be attributed to the fact that the mother tongue of immigrants was largely English until the late 1980s, and immigrants and their children are still broadly integrated in English as we will see in the section on immigration.

Lastly, a considerable portion of the decline of French is also attributable to the fact that not all Francophones transmit French to their children, as we will see in the next section. This anglicization of some Francophones favours the stability of the English mother tongue.

2. THE LANGUAGES USED AT HOME AND THEIR TRANSMISSION: ANGLICIZATION ON THE RISE, BUT ENCOURAGING SIGNS FOR FRENCH

The second section of this profile looks at the use of official languages in the home and their transmission by the two main language groups in New Brunswick. Transmission of a language from one generation to the next is of course one of the factors that has the most impact on its future. We will see that the language spoken at home also has an influence on the language that parents pass on to their children. This section also provides a better indication of the dynamics between the official languages, i.e., between the language of the minority and the language of the majority. Over time, this dynamic has an impact on the demographic evolution of linguistic groups, as well as on the development and sustainability of the Acadian minority.

2.1 A slight decline in the retention of French at home

Do New Brunswickers speak their mother tongue at home or another language? More specifically, do Acadians and Francophones still speak French at home? Language retention rates or, conversely, their transfer rates make it possible to shed some light on these questions.

Language retention rate refers to the percentage of individuals who still speak their mother tongue at home. With the data from the censuses, it is possible to estimate the retention rate for different mother tongues, including official languages. This is a relevant indicator because language spoken at home is more likely to be passed on to children.¹⁰

¹⁰ Vézina and Houle 2014; Lachapelle and Lepage 2010.

By contrast, language transfer refers to the percentage of individuals who no longer speak their mother tongue at home.¹¹ Transfers from French to English certainly represent anglicization, but this should not be viewed as complete assimilation since some Francophones in mixed couples, for example, use English with their spouses at home but continue to use their mother tongue with their children or outside the home.

Retention of French is weaker than that of English

These indicators shed some light on the situation of official language minorities and reveal the often unequal dynamics between a majority and a minority language. For example, in the last census, slightly less than nine Francophones out of 10 (86.8%) spoke their mother tongue most often at home, compared with almost all Anglophones (98.5%), who mainly spoke English at home (Table 2a in the appendix).

In addition, 6.6% of Francophones no longer spoke their mother tongue regularly at home in 2016, compared with only 0.7% of Anglophones who no longer spoke English at home regularly. Transfers of French – mainly toward English – at home affected one Francophone in 15 in New Brunswick, whereas transfers to the detriment of English were exceptional and affected only one Anglophone in 143 in the province.

French is slowly fading into the background for some Francophones

The analysis of trends reveals that the retention rate of French as the main language used at home has decreased by almost two percentage points in the past 15 years, from 88.7% in 2001 to 86.8% in 2016 (Table 2a in the appendix), whereas the English retention rate has remained basically the same since at least 1991.

This two-percentage point drop in the main use of French (most often spoken) at home by Francophones was only half compensated for by a one-percent increase in the regular use of French (spoken on a regular basis, that is, daily¹²) at home (by 6.6% of Francophones in 2016). French thus moves into the background as the main language used at home by some Francophones.

The anglicization of Francophones has increased over the last 10 years

In the final analysis, the retention rate of French as the language of use – spoken at least regularly¹³ at home, has thus decreased approximately one percentage point over the past decade, from 94.2% to 93.4% of Francophones, whereas almost all Anglophones (99.3%) spoke English at least regularly at home, a number that has not varied since 2001.

As a result, anglicization as measured by language transfers among Francophones has inversely increased by nearly one percentage point, mainly over the past decade, from 5.8% in 2006 to 6.6% of Francophones who no longer spoke their mother tongue at least regularly at home in 2016. This indicates a slight recent increase in the anglicization of some Francophones. The language transfer rate among Francophones in a minority context is much weaker in New Brunswick than in the other provinces and territories¹⁴.

The retention of French decreases with age and time

The official language retention rates in New Brunswick were also calculated for different age groups to see if there is a variation in terms of age or time (tables 2a and 2b in the appendix). It is noted that the French mother-tongue retention rate as the main language used generally decreases with age, whatever census is considered. This is peculiar to the

¹¹ Language transfers have long been defined as no longer being able to speak one's mother tongue most often at home. Since the 2001 census, better account has been taken of the realities of bilingual and plurilingual homes by also specifying language transfers as no longer speaking one's mother tongue at least regularly at home.

¹² The results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) show that the expression “on a regular basis” means “daily” for respondents. In other words, when asked how frequently they speak this language “on a regular basis,” the response is usually “every day.”

¹³ We are considering the percentage of people who speak their mother tongue at least regularly at home. That way, we will be sure to include all those who speak their mother tongue at home, whether it is most often or regularly.

¹⁴ Statistics Canada 2017

minority language, since there is almost no variation in the retention rate of English as the main language used by Anglophones according to age or from one census to another (Table 2a in the appendix).

In 2016, the retention rate of French as the main language used was 94.7% among Francophones under the age of 15, whereas it was 84.2% among those aged 65 and over, a difference of a little over 10 percentage points (Table 2 in the appendix). This drop seems to begin very early, since the retention rate decreases from 95.7% among children aged five to nine, to 93.6% among children aged 10 to 14, and 89.9% among those aged 15 to 24 (Table 2b in the appendix).

It should be noted that the retention of French also decreased from one census to another in all age groups, which seems to indicate that it decreases not only with age, but also over time, despite factors that have improved through the eras, such as better access to education in French.

Since 2001, an increase has been observed over time in the regular use of the mother tongue spoken every day – but not most often – at home among Francophones in all age groups, especially for the 25 to 44 age group, and to a lesser extent, among Anglophones (Table 2a in the appendix). Among Francophones an increase is noted with age in the regular use of the mother tongue among those under age 45, but there is a decrease among those aged 45 and over.

French thus moved into the background at home among 8.3% of Francophones aged 25 to 44 in 2016 (Table 2a in the appendix). We would point out that this is an age category in which adults are most likely to have children and therefore to transmit an official language to the next generation.

2.2 The transmission of languages in mixed couples: half of Francophone mothers pass on French

We have stressed that language retention influences the transmission of that language because the language spoken at home is most likely to be passed on to children. Retention reflects an individual's linguistic orientation all through life, whereas language transmission is intergenerational. Language transmission is similar in this respect to the concepts of assimilation and integration, which are long-term processes that often occur over two or three generations. That is why transmission of the mother tongue is an essential factor in the reproduction of linguistic groups¹⁵.

The transmission of a language by a couple in which both parents have the same mother tongue does not pose a particular challenge in New Brunswick, except perhaps in a very minority situation. In mixed couples where both spouses do not have the same mother tongue, challenges arise in relation to the language transmitted to the children, especially in the case of the minority language.

Although major challenges remain with respect to the transmission of the French language in mixed couples in New Brunswick, we will see encouraging signs in this section about the transmission of the French language, especially by mothers, to the children of these couples.

Parents in mixed couples transmit much less French than English

Here, the rate of transmission of the mother tongue measures first the percentage of French mother-tongue children out of all children of a couple in which at least one spouse has French as a mother tongue (table 2c). We then do the same for the transmission of the English mother tongue (table 2d). Note that in both cases, parents in mixed or exogamous couples tend to transmit the minority language to a much lesser extent than parents with the same mother tongue (endogamous). We also distinguished between transmission of the mother tongue by mothers and fathers in mixed or exogamous couples when only one parent is Francophone (table 2c) and when only one parent is Anglophone (table 2d).

First, we should specify that the parents' mother tongue was transmitted (Table 2c) to almost all children (97.5%) with two Francophone parents, which is slightly less than to almost all (99.5%) children with two Anglophone parents (Table 2d). The percentage of children of two Francophone parents who transmitted English as a mother tongue was 2.4%. That percentage may seem small, but in comparison, only 0.4% of children of Anglophone endogamous couples had French passed on to them as a mother tongue.

¹⁵ Lachapelle and Lepage 2010.

Table 2c. Mother tongue transmitted to children aged 17 and under who have at least one Francophone parent, by mother tongue of parents, New Brunswick, 2016

Mother tongue transmitted	Two Francophone parents ¹ (endogamous couples)	Only one Francophone parent ² (exogamous couples)			TOTAL
		Francophone mother	Francophone father	Total, exogamous couples	
French ³	97.5	52.8	30.7	42.5	78.8
English ⁴	2.4	46.7	68.2	56.7	20.9
Other only	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, census of population, 2016.

1. Mother tongue was French, alone or with other languages.
2. French was not the mother tongue of the other parent; the mother tongue of that parent was therefore English only, English and a non-official language, or a non-official language only.
3. Children whose mother tongue was French, alone or with English or a non-official language.
4. Children whose mother tongue was English, alone or with a non-official language, but not French.

English was transmitted to over half (56.7%) of all children with one Francophone parent (table 2c), whereas French was transmitted to less than one third (29.0%) of children with one Anglophone parent (table 2d). Only four children out of 10 (42.5%) of mixed couples, that is, with one Francophone parent, had French as a mother tongue in 2016 (table 2c). In comparison, seven children out of 10 (70.0%) with one Anglophone parent had English as a mother tongue (table 2d).

When the mother is the sole Francophone parent, half (52.8%) of children under 17 in 2016 had French as their mother tongue (Table 2c). When the father is the Francophone parent, the rate is less than one third (30.7%). Transmission of English is more frequent in mixed couples when the father is the Francophone parent, that is, among 68.2% of children, than when the mother is the Francophone parent (Table 2c), 46.7% of the children.

In other words, the French language is more likely to be transmitted by mixed couples when the mother is Francophone than those where the father is Francophone. Anglophone mothers in mixed couples are also more likely to transmit their mother tongue (80.0%) than Anglophone fathers (61.2%) but these rates are higher than those of their Francophone counterparts. The mother's language transmission in exogamous families is indeed much higher (80%) when the mother is Anglophone (table 2d) than when she is Francophone (52.8%) (table 2c). The majority language is even twice as likely as the minority language to be transmitted to children of a mixed couple when the father is Anglophone (61.2%) than when he is Francophone (30.7%).

Table 2d. Mother tongue transmitted to children aged 17 and under who have at least one Anglophone parent, by mother tongue of parents, New Brunswick, 2016

Mother tongue transmitted	Two Anglophone parents ¹ (endogamous couples)	Only one Anglophone parent ² (exogamous couples)			TOTAL
		Anglophone mother	Anglophone father	Total, exogamous couples	
English ³	99.5	80.0	61.2	70.0	94.4
French ⁴	0.4	19.5	37.2	29.0	5.3
Other only	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, census of population, 2016.

1. Mother tongue was English, alone or with other languages.
2. English was not the mother tongue of the other parent; the mother tongue of that parent was therefore French only, French and a non-official language, or a non-official language only.
3. Children whose mother tongue was English, alone or with French or a non-official language.
4. Children whose mother tongue was French, alone or with a non-official language, but not English.

In fact, we note that a total of 78.8% of children with at least one Francophone parent had French as a mother tongue in 2016 (table 2c), compared with 94.4% of children having at least one Anglophone parent who had English as a mother tongue (table 2d). That means that 20.9% of children of all Francophone parents has English transmitted to them but not French, whereas only 5.3% of children of Anglophone parents had French transmitted to them but not English.

Increasingly, the Francophone parents in mixed couples are passing on French to their children, particularly the mothers

Recent developments in the transmission of official languages indicate that the rate of transmission of French to children with at least one Francophone parent decreased slightly (-1.3%) during the 2000s, from 79.7% in 2001 to 78.4% in 2011 (Table 2e). Since then, the transmission of French seems to have stabilized and has now increased very slightly, reaching 78.8% in 2016. We will return to the importance of this possible change in trend below. Note that the rate of transmission of English was higher among Anglophones, but it was also decreasing slightly, from 95.2% to 94.4% during the same period.

The biggest increase in the transmission of French as a mother tongue was observed among children of mixed couples with a Francophone mother. The rate of transmission of French in these couples increased by nine percentage points, from 43.8% in 2001 to 52.8% in 2016. We should point out that, owing to this increase, now French is transmitted as a mother tongue to slightly over half of children of a mixed couple with a Francophone mother. In fact, since 2006, probably more Francophone mothers in exogamous couples have transmitted French to their children than English. The increase in the rate of transmission of French in mixed couples is lower when the father is Francophone, and only increased from 27.3% in 2001 to 30.7% in 2016, an increase of 3.4 percentage points.

As for the transmission of the English mother tongue to children of exogamous couples where the mother is Anglophone, the rate increased slightly, from 79.1% in 2001 to 80.0% in 2016. In exogamous couples where the father is Anglophone, the rate of transmission to children of the English mother tongue decreased from 65.1% in 2001 to 61.2% in 2016.

Table 2e. Change in the transmission of French and English by type of family of children aged 17 and under, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	2001	2006	2011	2016
French mother tongue				
Maternal exogamous	43.8	49.8	49.5	52.8
Paternal exogamous	27.3	28.6	30.2	30.7
Exogamous - total	35.5	39.8	40.2	42.5
Endogamous	98.6	97.7	98.2	97.5
Total	79.7	78.7	78.4	78.8
English mother tongue				
Maternal exogamous	79.1	76.9	79.2	80.0
Paternal exogamous	65.1	59.1	62.2	61.2
Exogamous - total	72.4	67.6	70.5	70.0
Endogamous	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.5
Total	95.2	94.1	94.6	94.4

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Multiple responses including at least French or English by mother tongue.
2. In exogamous couples, the mother tongue of the other parent was the other official language or a non-official language.

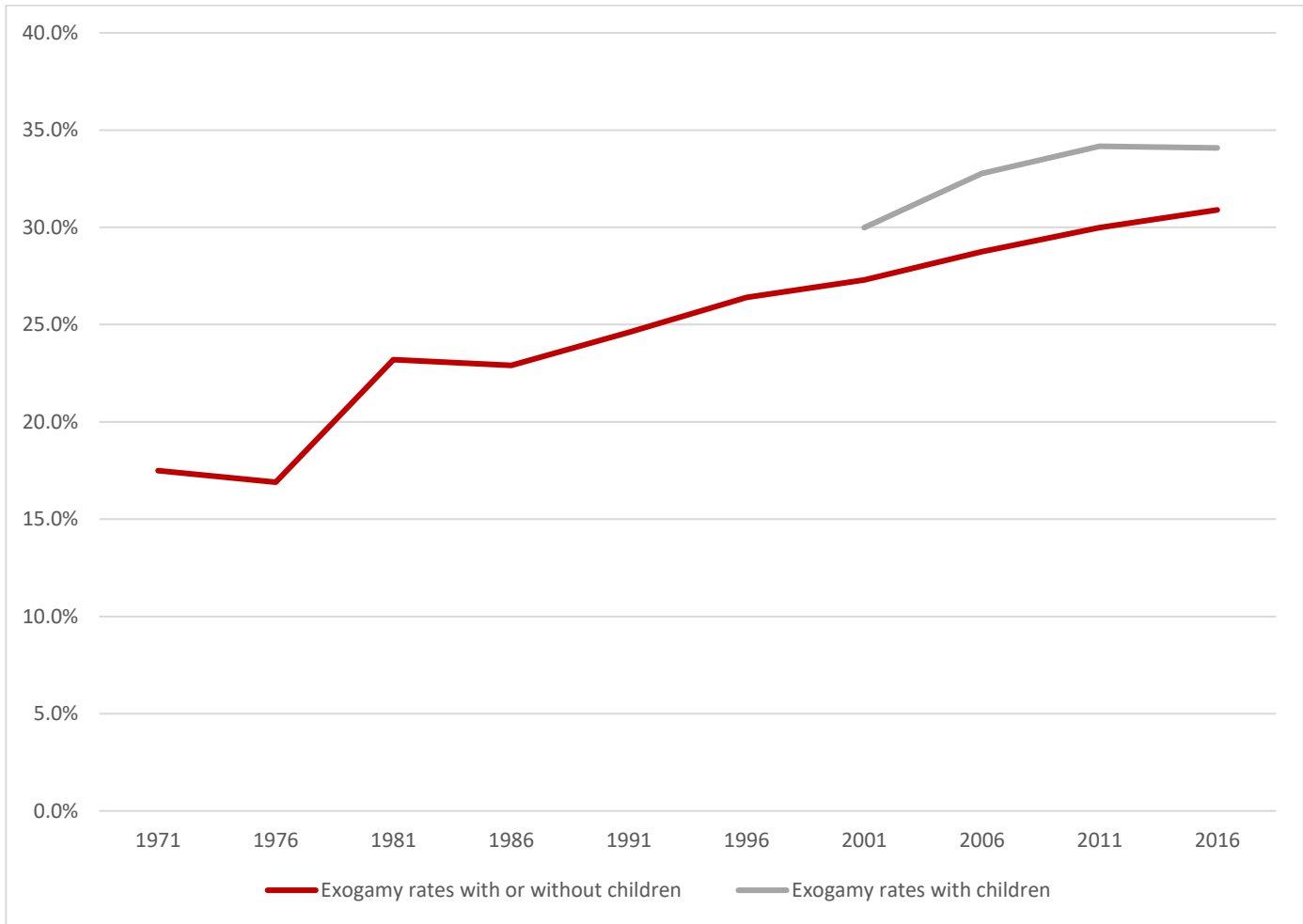
Transmission of French could be increasingly less restricted by exogamy

We would emphasize that increased transmission of French to children by Francophone mothers and, to a lesser extent, by Francophone fathers in exogamous couples is important for the continuity of the Acadian minority, because it results in an increase in the transmission of French within all exogamous families. This increase between 2001 and 2016 dovetails with an upward trend in the transmission of French by Francophone mothers overall, which Lachapelle and Lepage (2010) had observed in New Brunswick since at least 1971. According to those authors, it is an indication of an improvement in the status of the French language in the province.

The effect of the increased transmission of French by Francophone mothers has however been largely cancelled out by the growth of exogamy over the years¹⁶. Since parents in mixed couples with children transmit French much less than English, as we have just seen, growth of exogamy can cancel out the effect of increased transmission of the minority language within these families. The percentage of mixed couples among Francophones has almost doubled in 40 years, increasing from 16.9% in 1976 to 30.9% in 2016 (Graph 2a). More recently, the rate of exogamy among Francophones with children was on the rise, from 30% in 2001 to 34.1% in 2016.

¹⁶ Lachapelle and Lepage 2010.

Graph 2a. Exogamy rates in New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016



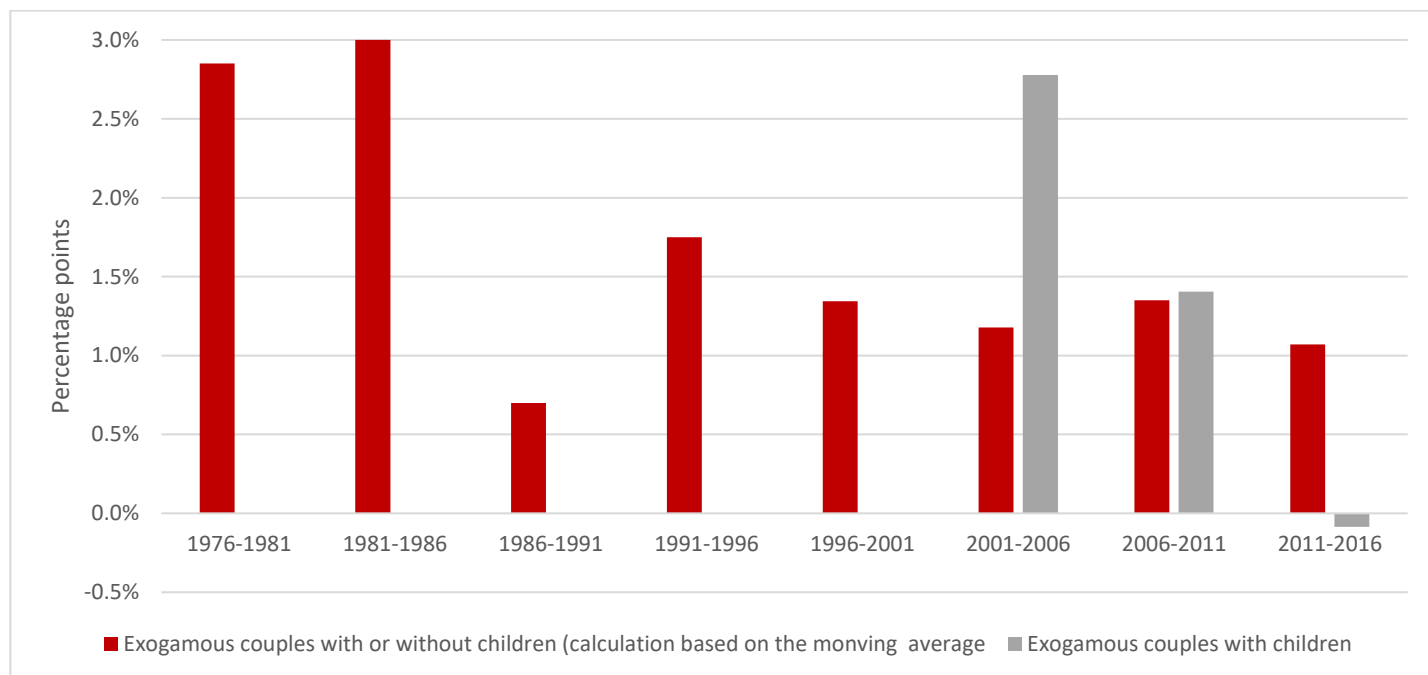
Sources: Statistics Canada censuses – 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016

Note: Exogamy rates with children could not be calculated for 2001 to 2017 because of the availability of the data from Statistics Canada. Children are from 0 to 17 years.

It seems, however, that the increase in exogamy rate among Francophones is slowing down, particularly among couples with children, as shown by Graph 2b. In the early 1980s, the growth of exogamy among Francophones with children was around 3% between censuses, whereas it has only been around 1% since the early 2000s. Among Francophones with children, exogamy seems to have even stabilized between 2011 and 2016, when its increase was around 3% between 2001 and 2006, and approximately 1.5% between 2006 and 2011.

This slowdown in the growth of Francophone exogamy, especially among Francophone parents, is a forerunner of its stabilization. It could lead to a stabilization or even a reversal of the trend in the transmission of French, which was on the decline until 2011. At any rate, the rate of exogamy among Francophone parents may have a less and less negative effect on the rate of transmission of French. We will have to wait for the next census to be able to confirm whether the changes observed are a harbinger of new trends.

Graph 2b. Variation in exogamy rates among Francophones in New Brunswick, 1976 to 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016

This section has shown that, despite the dynamics of the still unequal transmission of the official languages in the province, we observe a noteworthy improvement in the transmission of French in mixed couples, particularly when the mother is Francophone, which indicates an improvement in the status of the minority language over time. It is especially encouraging that these improvements are observed in mixed couples and that the transmission of French is strong among couples where both spouses are Francophone, as is the fact that increased exogamy seems to be slowing down among Francophones, especially among couples with children, where exogamy seems to be stabilizing.

The minority community seems, however, to be at a crossroads rather than experiencing a clear reversal in the trend. It would therefore be wise and appropriate for the government and the community to intervene to promote a reversal in the trend with respect to transmission of the minority official language. At the very least, awareness and information measures for the parents in mixed couples would be necessary to encourage them to make greater use of the minority language in the home with young children.

Other interventions would be desirable, to make up for unequal dynamics of transmission of the province’s official languages, such as greater accessibility to French-language preschool daycare services and greater support for the francization of children from mixed families.

The data indicate that such measures would be based on the trends already on the upswing, especially in relation to valuing the status of French and its transmission by parents in mixed couples. These trends promote the achievement of equal transmission of the official languages and, over the long term, the maintenance and even growth of the Acadian minority.

3. THE VITALITY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: THE GAP BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONTINUES TO WIDEN

It is possible to get a general picture of a language’s vitality within a population using the language vitality index. This index shows the ratio between the number of individuals who use a language most often at home and those who report this language as their mother tongue.¹⁷ It combines the effect of a language’s retention and attraction factors.¹⁸

When the index is equal to 1, it can be concluded that there are as many individuals with a given mother tongue (French or English) within a population as there are individuals who speak the same language most often at home. Consequently, when a language’s vitality index is less than 1, this means that the general situation is unfavourable for that language; and conversely, when the index is greater than 1, the overall situation is favourable for that language.

In New Brunswick, the vitality index for the French language is less than 1 (0.89), while that for the English language was greater than 1 (1.07) (Table 3a). In other words, there were 11% fewer people using mainly French at home in 2016 than there were people whose mother tongue was French in the province. However, there were 7% more people speaking English most often at home than there were people whose mother tongue was English.

Table 3a. Official languages vitality index by language spoken most often at home, New Brunswick, 1981 to 2016

Official language	1981	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
French	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.89
English	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

These indices reflect a decrease in the number of individuals who mainly speak French at home and a considerably larger increase in the number of English speakers, which speaks to an imbalance between the official languages. According to that language vitality index, the general situation in the province was favourable to the English language, but unfavourable to the French language.

The evolution of the vitality index of the French language in New Brunswick shows a slow decrease of approximately one percentage point per decade, or from 0.93 in 1981 to 0.89 in 2016. The English language vitality index increased by three percentage points, from 1.04 in 1981 to 1.07 since 2006. The gap between the vitality indices of the province’s two official languages is therefore widening over time. In 35 years the gap increased from 11 to 18 points between French and English.

A new index that better reflects the reality of mixed couples

At the request of the minority official language communities, which were critical, and rightly so, of analyses confusing the predominant use of English in the home with assimilation,¹⁹ a complementary question about other languages spoken regularly at home was added to the 2001 census. With this new question, it is possible to better reflect the different languages spoken in the home, particularly within mixed couples and exogamous families, i.e., those made up of spouses or parents with different mother tongues. We have observed that the exogamy of Francophones in the province has been growing ever since.

We therefore calculated the official language vitality index in New Brunswick according to the language spoken at least regularly in the home. The new index therefore makes it possible to take into account a language spoken regularly at home in addition to the language spoken most often at home.

In the following table (Table 3b), we note that this new language vitality index is higher for both English and French than the first index, which did not take the language spoken regularly at home into account. Thus, the new vitality indices

¹⁷ Langlois 2008.

¹⁸ Landry 2010; 2014.

¹⁹ Lachapelle and Lepage 2010.

for the two official languages are greater than 1. In other words, there were 2% more people who spoke French at least regularly at home than there were people whose mother tongue was French in 2016. In comparison, there were 18% more people who spoke English at least regularly at home than there were people whose mother tongue was English in the province.

Table 3b. Official languages vitality index by language spoken at least regularly at home, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

Official language	2001	2006	2011	2016
French	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.02
English	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.
 1. Multiple responses were equally distributed.

We note a slight increase in people who speak French regularly at home but a much higher increase in the number of English speakers, which speaks to a gap between the official languages. According to this new language vitality index, the language situation in the province seems very favourable to English and very slightly favourable to French.

Thus, the language situation in the province was favourable, even very favourable to English but unfavourable or, at best, very slightly favourable to French, depending on the language vitality index chosen.

Whereas the first index showed a three-percentage point decrease in the vitality of French between 2001 and 2016, the new index shows some stability, even a slight increase of one percentage point in the vitality of French, increasing from 1.01 to 1.02 during the same period. The finding related to the English language is also different using this new index. The first index remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2016, whereas the new index shows a continuous progression in the vitality of English from 1.15 in 2001 to 1.18 in 2016.

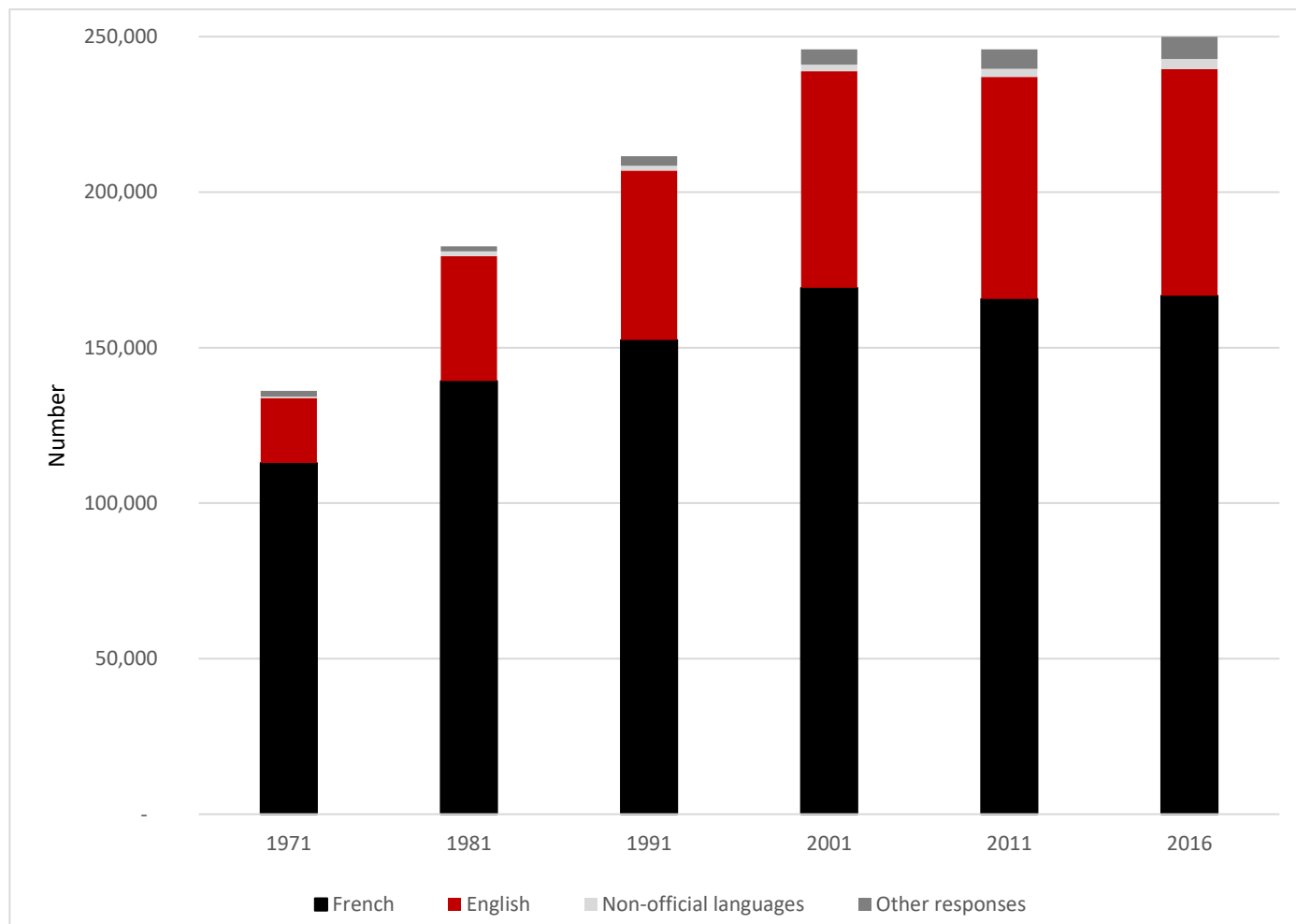
However, when we look at how the situation has evolved since 2001, we find a widening gap between the vitality of the two official languages. The gap is very similar from 2001 to 2016, regardless of the index chosen. The gap between the vitality index of French and that of English was 14 percentage points in 2001, and increased to 16 percentage points in 2016 according to the new index, which considers the language spoken at least regularly at home. The first index, which only takes into account the language spoken most often at home, revealed a gap of 15 percent in 2001 and 18 percent in 2016.

In short, both indices show that the vitality of the two official languages remains unequal, to the advantage of English, while the gap between English and French continues to widen. In the light of these new results, we may also wonder whether this is a consolidation of the vitality of the French language in an increasingly bilingual and plurilingual context, or a slow dilution of French in a bilingual context, leading to anglicization over the long term. The next section provides some answers to this important question, especially with respect to bilingualism in New Brunswick.

4. INDIVIDUAL BILINGUALISM HAS STAGNATED FOR MORE THAN A DECADE

The number of bilingual people in New Brunswick has increased from 136,000 in 1971 to practically 250,000 in 2016 (Graph 4a and Table 4a in the appendix). This increase of over 100,000 bilingual individuals can also be attributed, in absolute numbers, as much to the English-language community (51,955) as to the French-language community (53,785), although it is twice as small. Relatively speaking, the French-language community is responsible for three quarters of the increase in bilingualism since 1951 (Graph 1d in the appendix)²⁰.

Graph 4a. Number of bilingual persons by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011, and 2016.

Since nearly 250,000 people declared themselves bilingual in New Brunswick in 2016, one third (33.9%) of the population said it knew enough of the two official languages to carry on a conversation in English and French (Table 4b in the appendix).

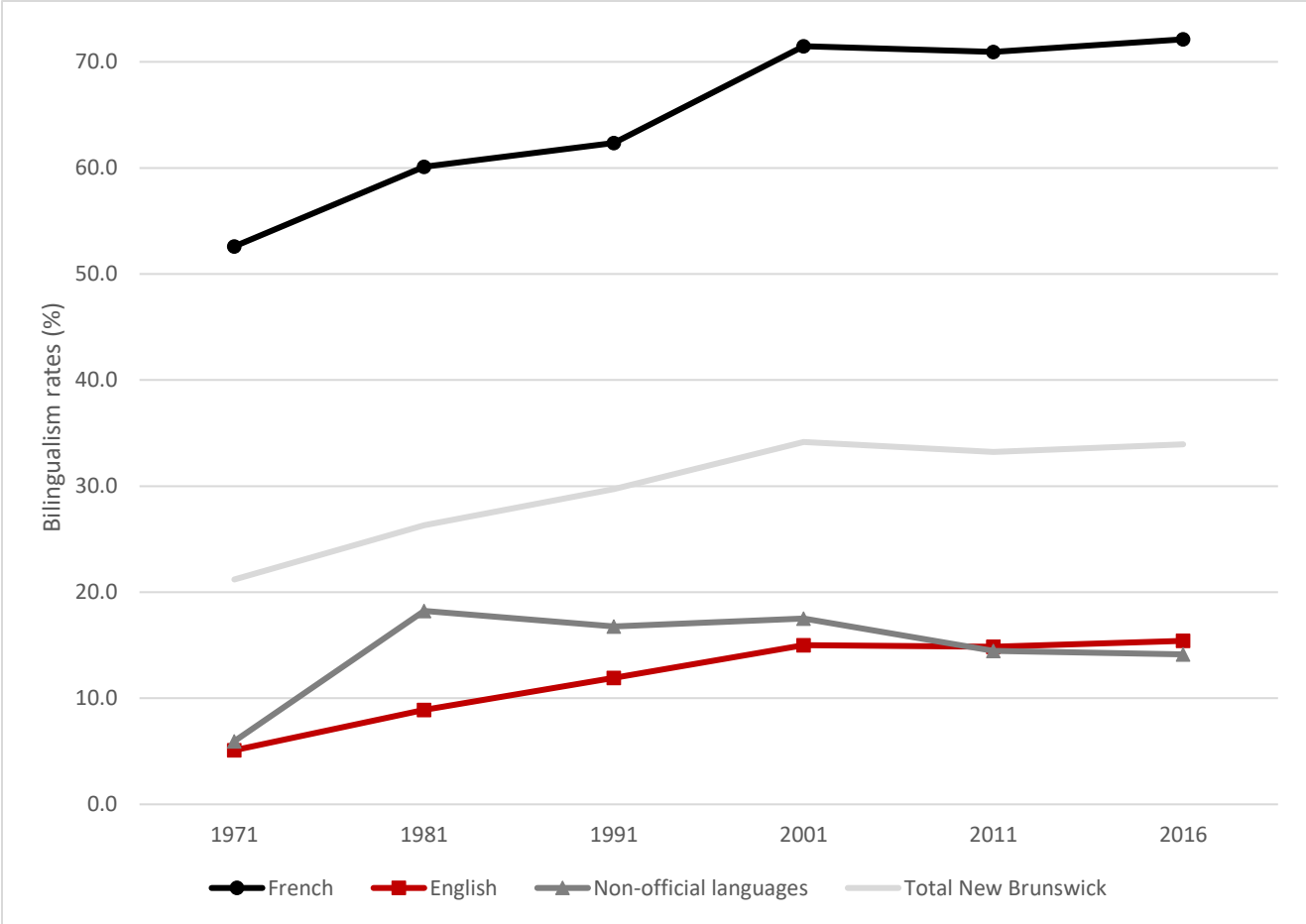
The number of bilingual individuals in the province increased somewhat (1.7%) compared with 2011, but it was “the smallest growth of all the provinces” according to Statistics Canada (2017). In comparison, the average growth of

²⁰ Pépin-Filion 2014a.

bilingualism was 7.3% in Canada between 2011 and 2016, and even exceeded 10% in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, and in the three territories. This low growth can probably be attributed to several factors, such as a slight decrease in the province’s population, migrations, and immersion reform as we will see in a moment, but more research would be needed to confirm this.

The bilingualism rate has been stagnating at 33% for about 15 years in New Brunswick (Graph 4b and Table 4c in the appendix). The beginning of the 2000s marks the end of a long historical upward trend in bilingualism in the province. Bilingualism had been experiencing uninterrupted growth since at least 1951 (Graph 1d in the appendix)²¹. Encouragingly, we note a slight increase (+0.7) in the bilingualism rate between 2011 and 2016.

Graph 4b. Bilingualism rates by mother tongue, New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011, and 2016.

The recent stagnation in individual bilingualism appears to be generalized, regardless of the mother tongue of New Brunswickers (Graph 4b). This stagnation is in fact the zero-sum game of the decrease on the one hand, mainly between 2006 and 2011, in the number of bilingual young adults and those aged 45 to 64, and the increase on the other hand, of the number of bilingual people in the other age groups, among both Anglophones and Francophones. It is probably the consequence of the interprovincial migrations at the time, more likely to affect bilingual people at the beginning and end

²¹ Pépin-Filion 2014a.

of their career during an economic downturn such as the one that followed the 2008-2009 recession. We will return to this in the section on migrations.

A significant decrease in bilingualism rates occurred among Anglophone children aged five to nine as compared with 2006, because of a reform in school immersion programs adopted by the Province in 2008, which delayed access until Grade 3²². Immersion enables approximately one Anglophone student in four to learn French as a second official language in New Brunswick. These programs were set up in the 1970s, but stagnated from the late 1980s to the middle of the 1990s, and even declined in the 2000s²³.

Very different bilingualism rates according to language

The bilingualism rate for the province as a whole is a somewhat artificial average that hides a very different official bilingualism rate according to linguistic groups, as revealed by Graph 4b. The individual bilingualism rate of the French mother-tongue minority is much higher than that of the English mother-tongue majority in the province.

Consequently, in 2016, almost three quarters (72.1%) of mother-tongue Francophones said they could conduct a conversation in English and in French compared to less than one-sixth of those reporting that their mother tongue was English (15.4 %) or a non-official language (14.1%). The bilingualism rate observed among New Brunswick Anglophones is however the highest outside Quebec²⁴.

The bilingualism rate of the Francophone minority is nearly five times greater than that of the Anglophone majority. It was 10 times greater in 1971. There has therefore been a clear improvement owing to the introduction of immersion programs, but the imbalance has decreased very slowly since 1991. This persistent disparity basically reflects a real difference in status between the province's two official languages.

English-French bilingualism among people whose mother tongue is a non-official language underwent a fairly significant increase in the 1970s, followed by a gradual decline starting in the 1980s, reaching levels similar to Anglophones in the 2000s (Graph 4b).

Although Francophones represented only one third of the population of New Brunswick in 1971, they made up the vast majority (82.9%) of bilingual individuals in the province. In 2016, Francophones represented slightly less than one third of the population, but accounted for two thirds (66.7%) of bilingual New Brunswickers. The relative surge in bilingualism among Anglophones practically doubled their numbers among the ranks of bilingual New Brunswickers from 15% in 1971 to 29% in 2016.

The gap between Anglophones and Francophones has continued to decrease since 1971, but the pace of the decrease continued to decline during the 1980s. The reduction in the gap was less and less significant over the decades after 1981, and seems to have almost stopped since 2001 (Table 4a in the appendix).

Stabilization in the knowledge of English but decline in French

Nine New Brunswickers out of 10 (91%) said that they knew English in 2016. Knowledge of English in the province has remained at that level for about 20 years. Before stabilizing at that level, this percentage had increased from 84% in 1971 to 91% in 2001 (Table 4c, 4f, and Graph 1d in the appendix).

Two times fewer New Brunswickers knew French than knew English in 2016. There were 42.5% who reported that they knew French, which represents a reduction of one percentage point compared with 10 years earlier. Yet the knowledge of French had increased from the early 1970s to the early 2000s (Table 4e, 4f, and Graph 1d in the appendix). During this period, the percentage increased from 37.4% in 1971 to a peak of 43.6% of the population reporting a sufficient knowledge of French to carry on a conversation in 2006.

²² Pépin-Filion 2014a.

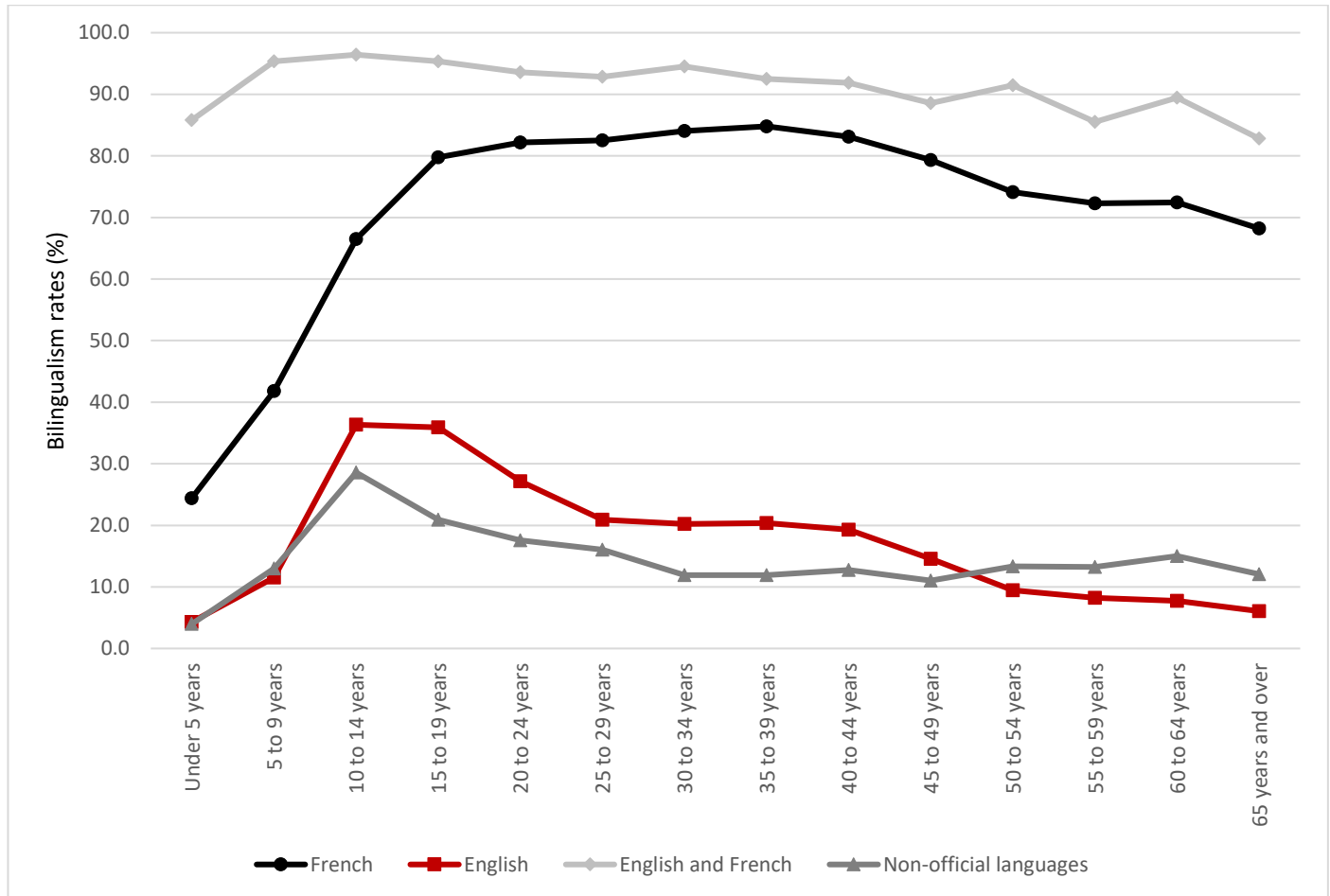
²³ Pépin-Filion 2014a.

²⁴ Pépin-Filion 2014a.

Factors influencing individual bilingualism

The status of languages and exposure to the second language from the local presence of languages are important determinants of bilingualism ²⁵. Individual bilingualism also increases according to family context and during schooling, as shown in Graph 4c.

Graph 4c. Bilingualism rates according to mother tongue and age, New Brunswick, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, census of population, 2016.

Individuals reporting both English and French as mother tongues are added to the analysis to illustrate the influence of the bilingual context of mixed families, that is, made up of one Francophone and one Anglophone parent, which are becoming increasingly common in New Brunswick. Although this is not always the case in New Brunswick, an increasing number of parents in mixed couples are choosing to pass on both official languages to their children, who then acquire very high levels of bilingualism before they even reach school age.

Bilingualism also increases during the school years in all language groups and even reaches its highest level between ages 10 and 14 in the three language groups targeted (Graph 4c and Table 4d in the appendix). These results are consistent with findings indicating that Anglophones and allophones outside Quebec learn French mainly at school, especially in immersion programs⁴, whereas Francophones in New Brunswick also acquire English through contact with those around

²⁵ Pépin-Filion 2014a.

them, as well as through the media and cultural products, and must continue to use or improve their English until they enter the job market before achieving their highest level of bilingualism²⁶

On the contrary, bilingualism in the other language groups seems to decrease when they make the transition from school to the job market, particularly for some Anglophones who seem to lose their French in their twenties. Loss of the second language after leaving immersion is well known, but less well known is that the effect of French immersion programs can still be detected in a large portion of Anglophones long after the school years are over. In fact, 20% of Anglophones aged 25 to 44 say they are still bilingual compared with less than 10% of individuals aged 50 and over (Graph 4c). The effects of French immersion programs on bilingualism of the population and work force in New Brunswick are therefore considerable.

The past increase in bilingualism among Anglophones is largely attributable to the fact that younger generations born after the mid-1960s had access to immersion programs.

Longitudinal research²⁷ has confirmed that young people who took French immersion are 10 times more likely to be bilingual than those in the regular program. More than half (57%) of young non-Francophones outside Quebec who took French immersion reported still being able to carry on a conversation in French at age 21, compared with only 6% of those who did not take immersion.

Immersion programs clearly seem to have had a lasting effect on the bilingualism of the English-language community and, consequently, on that of New Brunswick as a whole. These programs have become increasingly popular over the years, and they remain so despite the population decline and the 2008 reform delaying access to them until Grade 3²⁸. The government's decision to reinstate early immersion as of 2017 is a step in the right direction.

To generate an increase in the rate of bilingualism among Anglophones, immersion programs must be able to continue to expand. Young adults who have completed their immersion education should also have more opportunities to maintain and improve their French-language skills while pursuing post-secondary education and when they enter the New Brunswick job market. For example, programs should be introduced in the provincial public sector to enable government employees who so desire to work in their second official language. The next section looks at the issue of languages spoken at work in New Brunswick, especially in government.

²⁶ Pépin-Filion 2014a.

²⁷ Allen 2008.

²⁸ Pépin-Filion 2014a.

5. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN THE WORKPLACE

Analysis of the use of official languages in the workplace shows which languages, English or French, are spoken mainly or regularly at work by New Brunswickers. It thus provides an overview of the relative importance of these languages in the workplace, particularly within the different public administrations.

Can Francophones, who so wish, speak their minority language at work? This section offers some clarification in this regard and looks at the languages used at work by Francophones who live mainly in French at home. We will also see that language use at work varies among the large sectors of the provincial economy and among groups of professions.

5.1 Official languages in the New Brunswick job market

Statistics on the use of the official languages on the job market show that 89.0% of New Brunswickers spoke English at least regularly at work in 2016, compared with 36.7% who spoke French at work every day (Table 5a in the appendix). The use of English in the New Brunswick workplace has been steadily increasing since 2001 (+1.3 percentage points) while the use of French has decreased slightly compared with 2001 (-0.3). Similarly, a steady increase is noted (+1.4 percentage points) over time in the main use of English on the job market, that is, as the language spoken most often at work, which reached 73.8% of workers in 2016, but a more pronounced decrease (-1.7) in the main use of French, which was spoken most often at work by only 21.6% of New Brunswickers in 2016.

Since fewer New Brunswickers spoke French most often at work in 2016 (-1.7%), bilingualism at work increased slightly among the province's workers between 2001 and 2016, from 25% in 2001 to 26% in 2016. Note that the percentage of workers who spoke only English at work remained stable during this period.

The use of official languages varies by economic sector

We should specify that in general, Anglophones and Francophones worked in relatively the same industrial sectors and were in the same types of occupations and professions in 2006²⁹. Of course, there are exceptions, but it still shows a notable improvement in the socioeconomic position of Acadians compared with what they experienced in the 1960s and was brought to light by the Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

Other research has also shown that the percentage of Francophone workers who mainly use French at work is higher in certain sectors, such as teaching and the sector comprising agriculture, forestry, and fishing, than in other sectors in the Maritimes, including New Brunswick³⁰.

The most recent data from the 2016 census show that the use of the official languages varies between certain sectors of the economy (Table 5b in the appendix). The use of French most often was significantly higher in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (37.1%), manufacturing (33.0%), educational services (31.6%) and health care and social assistance (28.3%).

We would point out that the main industrial subsectors where New Brunswickers are much more likely to speak French most often at work, i.e. fishing (52.2%), manufacturing of wood products (47.7%) or furniture (38.8%), food manufacturing, which includes fish and seafood processing plants (41.2%), broadcasting (39.9%), forestry (38.7%), mining and quarrying (33.6%), hospitals (30.3%), nursing care facilities (33.2%), and heritage institutions such as museums (30.6%).

In contrast, the main use of English was higher in the utilities (90.5%), real estate (85.8%) and administrative (83.8%) sectors, wholesaling (83.8%), transportation and warehousing (83.2%), information and cultural industries (80.7%) and manufacturing subsectors of paper (83.7%), oil and gas extraction (96.7%) and its support activities (93.8%), the latter two subsectors including workers with circular migrations in the West.

²⁹ Lepage, Bouchard-Coulombe and Chavez 2011.

³⁰ Lepage, Bouchard-Coulombe and Chavez 2011; Pépin-Filion 2014c.

Bilingualism at work was higher in the public administration (41.2%), finance and insurance (34.4%) and retail (27.5%) sectors, as well as in the subsectors of air transportation (42.2%) and rail (38.7%), heritage institutions (42.6%), hospitals (41.9%) and ambulatory health care services (33.9%).

Bilingualism at work increases with the prestige of the professions

Data on the use of the official languages at work according to occupational groups in 2016 show that French used most often at work was the highest in occupations related to manufacturing (38.5%), natural resources and agriculture (32.4%), and in various health professions (24% to 32%), and among arts and culture professionals (24.2%) (Table 5c in the appendix).

Hence, English as the main language at work was less frequent in these occupational groups but it was more frequent among workers in management (78.9%), administration (75.4%), professional staff (73.0%), technical and paraprofessional (76.6%), sales personnel (77.3%), the personal services and customer information sector (73.5%), industrial, construction and equipment operation trades (73.7%), and among transportation and construction workers and operators (74.7%).

It was also noted that the rates of bilingualism at work were much higher in the upper half of the organizational hierarchy of occupations. New Brunswickers were more likely to use both official languages in the following occupations: administration (31.5%), professional staff (31.4%), management (28.9%), sales (28.6%), and technical and paraprofessional (27.6%). At the bottom of the organizational hierarchy of occupations, the bilingualism rates at work were much lower, including the occupational groups related to natural resource and agriculture (12.8%), transportation and construction workers and operators (20.0%), and manufacturing trades (20.8%).

Ability to work in the minority language

English predominates in economic relations and international communications, especially because of the greater opening of world markets and the proximity of American markets. Outside pressure in favour of using English at work is thus very strong, even in a majority Francophone environment³¹. The use of another language in the working world is henceforth very problematic. It is a dimension of social life in which economic constraints weigh heavily, for example, on the project on Francophone spaces in Canada³².

The economic constraint favouring the use of English on the job market is present even in New Brunswick since, of all fields of the public sphere, the province's Francophones use French at work the least often, except for their use of the French media³³.

In this context, can Francophones who so wish speak their mother tongue at work in New Brunswick? To obtain the rudiments of an answer to this question, we looked at the percentage use of French mainly at work among Francophones who mainly use French at home. The use of French by Francophones as their main language at home is an individual characteristic that doubles the chances that they also speak French more often at work.³⁴ Encouraging the use of French on a daily basis presumes an attachment to the French language that is likely to extend from one domain of social life to another, for example, from a sector of the private life of individuals to a domain of their public life, in a way. The question then becomes to what extent do New Brunswickers who live mainly in French at home also work most often in the minority language?

Our analysis of the most recent data shows that almost 70% of New Brunswick Francophones (69.4%) who spoke French most often at home also spoke it most often at work in 2016 (Table 5d in the appendix). In fact, almost 80% of

³¹ Georgeault 2006, 316.

³² Thériault, 2007; Dumont 1997; Breton 1985.

³³ Lepage, Bouchard-Coulombe and Chavez 2011.

³⁴ According to the results of multivariate analyses controlling for several variables, including the demographic weight of French speakers (Pépin-Filion 2014b; 2014c).

Francophones (79.1%) also spoke French most often at work if we take into account individuals who spoke both official languages equally at work (9.7%).

In comparison, almost all (96.0%) New Brunswickers who spoke English most often at home also used the majority language most often at work. This increases to almost all (97.8%) if we take into account Anglophones who used both official languages equally at work (1.8%) in 2016.

However, the use of French most often at work by these Francophones varied considerably among industrial sectors (Table 5d in the appendix). Thus, the use of French most often by Francophones who spoke it most often at home was much higher in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (92.4%), and teaching (91.7%) sectors and higher than average in the health care and social assistance (79.3%), manufacturing (77.0%), and other services (75.6%) sectors.

The main industrial subsectors where Francophones are most likely to speak French most often at work are fishing (96.8%), religious organizations (94.5%), performing arts companies (93.3%), broadcasting (92.3%), fish and seafood processing plants (91.5%), wood products manufacturing (90.3%), and non-metallic mineral products such as gypsum products (87.7%).

Also, approximately eight Francophones out of 10 living in French could work most often in French in the health care and social assistance subsectors excluding ambulatory health care services (81.2%), heritage institutions (81.3%), independent artists, writers and performers (81.3%), private households (81.4%), plastic products manufacturing (82.8%) or furniture (76.4%), civil society organizations (77.8%), and finally in the retail subsectors of building material merchants (77.7%), service stations (77.4%) and food and beverage stores (76.3%).

However, it was noted that the main use of French at work was relatively low in some industrial sectors or subsectors despite a good representation of Francophones living in French (Table 5d in the appendix). The main areas in which the main use of French by Francophones was abnormally low compared with the percentage in Francophones working there was in rail transportation (28.1%), federal government public administration (35.6%), provincial public administration (53.8%), primary metals manufacturing (52.8 %) and metal products manufacturing (58.0%), finance and insurance sector (60.2%), and to a lesser extent, ambulatory health care (72.4%) and mining and quarrying (73.2%).

In New Brunswick, the strong regional and local concentration of Francophones³⁵ in the northern and eastern parts of the province make up in part for the effect of the predominance of English in the public sphere. French is in fact used to a much greater extent in the public sphere in northern New Brunswick and to a lesser extent in the southeast, than in the rest of New Brunswick³⁶.

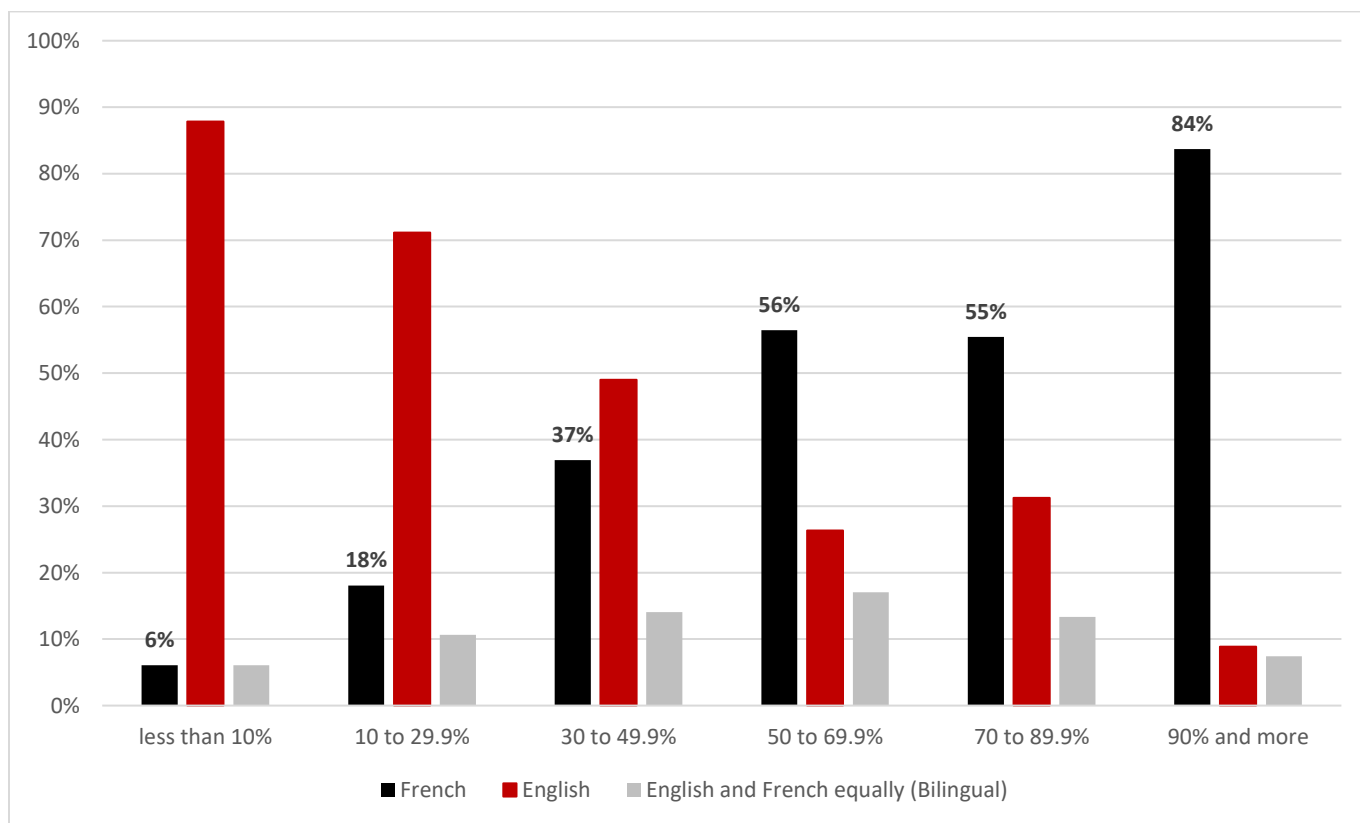
The more the percentage of people speaking French increases in a municipality or community where people live, the more likely Francophones are to use French most often at work³⁷. For example, the percentage of Francophones using French most often at work in New Brunswick gradually increased from 6% in municipalities or communities of residence where French speakers accounted for less than 10% of the population, to 84% in locations of residence where they made up 70% or more of the population in 2016 (Graph 5).

³⁵ New Brunswick Francophones lived in counties where they made up, on average, 62% of the regional population in 2006 (Lachapelle and Lepage 2010). Their local concentration is just as significant, because 80% of Francophones formed the majority in their municipality or community and 70% were living in municipalities or communities where they made up 70% or more of the population (Lepage, Bouchard-Coulombe and Chavez 2011). Note that Anglophones are still more concentrated locally since 80% of the Anglophones in New Brunswick were living in municipalities or communities where they made up over 80% of the population in 2011 (Pépin-Filion 2014a).

³⁶ Lepage, Bouchard-Coulombe and Chavez 2011.

³⁷ Pépin-Filion 2014c.

Graph 5. Percentage of languages used mainly at work by Francophones according to the percentage of people speaking French in their community of residence, New Brunswick, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, census of population, 2016, custom tabulation.

The local presence of a language explains to a large extent the percentage of the main use of that language at work in the various regions of the province as we have just seen. This factor can thus have an effect on the percentage of Francophone workers in some industrial sectors because they are more developed in some regions than others. For example, in northern New Brunswick, four industrial sectors employed a greater percentage of Francophones than elsewhere in New Brunswick in 2006³⁸. These include manufacturing, retail business, health care and social assistance, and agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors. Moreover, we have just indicated that the main use of French is higher in those sectors. The distribution of Francophones among employment sectors showed little variation between the southeast and the province overall. In the rest of the province the public administration sector employed proportionately two to three times as many Francophones as in southeastern and northern New Brunswick in 2006. Outside those areas, it was noted that the main use of the minority language in the public administration sector was among the lowest of all sectors in 2006.

We should also mention that the education services sector, which was the sector in which Francophones mainly used French to the greatest extent, along with agriculture, forestry, and fishing, although the percentage of Francophones working in the education sector does not vary from one region to another. This is probably the effect of almost total linguistic duality in this sector of the New Brunswick economy.

In addition, the main use of French at work by Francophones who also lived mainly in French in New Brunswick also varied between the major occupational groups in 2016 (Table 5e in the appendix). In fact, their main use of French at

³⁸ Lepage, Bouchard-Coulombe and Chavez 2011.

work was the lowest in the upper portion of the organizational hierarchy of occupations and inversely, the highest at the bottom of the hierarchy. The main use of French at work was highest among labourers, fitters, operators, supervisors, and technical trades in natural resources, agriculture, and related production (88.4%) and in manufacturing and public utilities (84.5%) and lowest in natural and applied sciences (47.0%), business, finance, and administration (62.3%), and management (65.5%).

In the middle of the organizational hierarchy of occupations, the main use of French among sales and services staff at work (67.5%) was close to the average of Francophones living mainly in French. The main use of French at work was below average, however, among personnel in the construction, transportation, and heavy machinery trades (64.5%), and above average in the liberal professions such as health professionals (76.1%), education, law, and social services (75.3%), arts and culture and sports and recreation (75.1%).

5.2 Increasing use of both official languages in government

Data on the use of the official languages in the different public administrations in New Brunswick indicate that the main use of English at work, that is, spoken most often, was greater among public servants (77.6%) than that of the overall working population in the province (73.8%) in 2016 (tables 5f and 5a in the appendix). The main use of French was therefore lower (15.6% of workers) in the public administrations than that observed among New Brunswick workers overall (21.6%).

Overall, 96.0% of New Brunswick public servants spoke English at least regularly at work, whereas 45.2% spoke French at least regularly at work in 2016 (Table 5f in the appendix). Encouragingly, the use of French in the various public administrations increased significantly compared with 2001, when 40.0% of employees of public administration used French daily in the province. The regular use of English also increased, but to a lesser degree.

Bilingualism at work, that is, the number of people using both official languages regularly at work, increased especially among public administration employees. Bilingualism at work thus increased from 35.5% in 2001 to 41.2% of public administration employees working in the province in 2016.

This increase in bilingualism at work is explained by the fact that fewer public servants spoke only English at work in 2016 than in 2001. There were more people using both official languages equally at work and even more speaking English more often at work, as well as French every day. We also note that the main use of English decreased, although slightly, among New Brunswick public servants, while the sole or main use of French remained relatively stable during that period.

The use of official languages varies by level of government and occupation

The use of the official languages at work varied between the three levels of government present in the province in 2016 (Table 5g in the appendix). The higher the level of government, the more employees spoke mainly English, to the detriment of French. The percentage of public servants who spoke English most often increased from 74.5% among municipal and regional governments to 76.0% in the provincial government, and 79.2% in the federal government in New Brunswick.

Conversely, the use of French most often at work declined to a greater degree from one level of government to another. The percentage of New Brunswick public servants who spoke French most often at work went from 21.2% of employees in municipal and regional governments, to 17.5% in provincial governments and only 13.1% among federal public servants.

Bilingualism at work reached a relatively similar level in 2016 within the federal government (44.4%) and provincial government (43.8%), but it was much less common in municipal and regional governments (30.0%). This can be explained by the fact that most municipal governments in New Brunswick function in only one of the official languages since they are not required to offer services in both official languages when their official-language minority does not account for at least 20% of their total population.

The use of the official languages at work varied even more between the main occupational groups working within public administrations in 2016 (Table 5g in the appendix). For example, French was spoken at least regularly by over half of the public servants in management (51.5%), professional positions (54.0%), administration (53.0%), sales (54.5%), and to a lesser extent by individuals working in personal and customer information services (45.2%), and by technical and paraprofessional staff (35.7%).

At the lower end of the organizational hierarchy of occupations practised by public administration employees, French was spoken at least regularly at work by only approximately one quarter of transportation and construction labourers (28.5%), manufacturing and public utility employees (26.2%), in industrial, construction, and equipment operation trades (24%), and natural resources and agriculture (19.6%). These occupational groups have the highest rate of English unilingualism and the lowest rates of bilingualism at work among public administration employees.

A significant hierarchical linguistic division is found in the public administrations regardless of the level of government, although it is more pronounced at the federal level and to a lesser degree the provincial government than in the municipal and regional public administrations. We emphasize that the organizational hierarchy of occupations in public services seems to be divided linguistically in reverse order to the hierarchy of occupations overall in the province. Further research would be required to better understand this difference.

Ability to work in one’s language in public administrations

To what extent do New Brunswick public servants who live primarily in French at home also work most often in the minority language? We conducted a final analysis of the use of official languages at work to come up with some possible answers to this question. The results indicate that almost all (95.7%) public servants who spoke French most often at home spoke French at least regularly at work (Table 5h). In comparison, almost all (99.6%) public servants who spoke English most often at home spoke the majority language at least regularly at work.

Table 5h. Languages spoken at work¹ in public administrations by main language used at home, New Brunswick, 2016

Language spoken at work	Language spoken most often at home				
	Total	French ²		English ²	
		Number	%	Number	%
Most often					
French ²	4,575	4,090	46.5	435	2.1
English ²	23,815	3,480	39.5	20,015	95.0
English and French ²	2,080	1,235	14.0	600	2.8
Total	30,485	8,805	100	21,075	100
Other language spoken regularly					
French ²	7,355	3,105	35.3	4,085	19.4
English ²	3,610	3,200	36.3	370	1.8
Language spoken at least regularly³					
French ²	14,010	8,430	95.7	5,120	24.3
English ²	29,505	7,915	89.9	20,985	99.6
English and French ²	13,045	7,540	85.6	5,055	24.0

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation.

- 1. Includes working population aged 15 and over in private households.
- 2. Includes respondents who reported speaking this language, with or without another non-official language.
- 3. Includes respondents who reported speaking this language or these languages most often or regularly at work, with or without another language.

However, less than half (46.5%) of the public servants living in French also spoke it most often at work, whereas 95.0% of public servants living in English mainly spoke that language at work. The percentage of public servants living in French and who could also speak it most often at work varied between the levels of government, i.e. federal (35.6%), provincial (53.8%), and municipal (72.7%), as we saw previously. Many had to work most often in the

majority language before they could speak the language of their choice, particularly at the federal level. Their level of bilingualism at work reached 85.6%, compared with 24% for public servants living mainly in English at home.

6. MIGRATION OF FRANCOPHONES AND ANGLOPHONES IN CANADA: DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES

Historical and contemporary migrations in the Atlantic region still indirectly affect the two official language communities of New Brunswick. Moreover, we will see that it is not just departures that are of interest. Indeed, the arrival of newcomers and the return of former residents are also part of the migrations. Returning residents are having an increasingly important effect.

It should be pointed out in this regard that research has long shown that the economy is not the only reason for migrations. In fact, three main types of factors cause migrations, although they often interact. The first comprises personal characteristics such as age, education, and the social, cultural, or linguistic origin of migrants or non-migrants, for example. The second type of factors involves the various economic and political contexts of the places of origin and destination, namely the job market, urbanization or tolerance of pluralism, for example. The third type of factors considers the importance of social and family networks of friends, spouse, or family, and the role of intermediaries, associations, and institutional networks.

In this section we will see that the official language communities of New Brunswick differ in certain aspects from these three types of factors, hence the importance of giving distinct considerations to migrations and to the destinations of members of the province's two official mother-tongue communities. More research would be needed to better understand those linguistic differences.

6.1 Many fewer departures, except Anglophones to Alberta

Contrary to what may be suggested in the popular discourse decrying the exodus, or overvaluing the mobility, of people, it should be recalled that internal – interprovincial – migrations are generally declining in Canada, as well as in many countries. Over the past 20 years, a decline in the number of arrivals and departures, particularly since the 2008-2009 recession, has therefore been observed in New Brunswick. Yet between 2006 and 2011, there were more arrivals, mainly returns from Alberta following the recession.

It should be noted that Anglophone migration rates were about twice as high as Francophone migration rates. For example, 5.5% of the Anglophone population, but only 2.7% of Francophones in the province left New Brunswick between 2011 and 2016 and were still living in another province or territory at the time of 2016 census (Table 6a).

Table 6a. Interprovincial migration of Anglophones and Francophones, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	1996 to 2001		2001 to 2006		2006 to 2011		2011 to 2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Francophones¹	231,893	100	225,615	100	232,633	100	236,673	100
Arrivals	7,060	3.0	6,990	3.1	7,715	3.3	6,305	2.7
Departures	9,955	4.3	9,050	4.0	6,765	2.9	6,385	2.7
Balance (arrivals-departures)	-2,895	-1.2	-2,060	-0.9	950	0.4	-80	0.0
Anglophones¹	471,715	100	470,745	100	478,918	100	482,785	100
Arrivals	24,475	5.2	23,070	4.9	26,815	5.6	21,340	4.4
Departures	29,125	6.2	30,780	6.5	27,205	5.7	26,725	5.5
Balance (arrivals-departures)	-4,650	-1.0	-7,710	-1.6	-390	-0.1	-5,385	-1.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

1. Average population for the period studied.

The migratory balances of the province's two official linguistic communities, that is, the number of arrivals of individuals in these communities minus the number of departures, indicate that the Francophone population has been balanced as far as interprovincial migration is concerned for about 10 years, whereas Anglophones have experienced increased migratory losses since 2011. This gap can mainly be attributed to the increased departure of Anglophones to Alberta for at least 20 years, whereas departures to Alberta among Francophones have been less numerous and more stable.

Migrations typically alternate between periods of increases and decreases, depending on the economic cycles. These negative migratory balances could be expected to also increase among Francophones once the temporary effect of the economic situation fades, which was unfavourable to departures and favourable to the return of residents. Both official-language communities might then experience more significant net losses than they do now.

Government strategies and measures encouraging returning residents and newcomers to New Brunswick will therefore remain relevant for the two official-language communities. Government strategies and measures designed to stimulate incoming migration must take their demographic consequences into account, not only for the province but also for the official languages. The decade of balance of interprovincial migrations experienced by the French-speaking community between 2006 and 2016 is an opportunity to reverse the historical tendency marked by significant migratory losses among Acadians. It is now possible to directly affect the growth and permanency of the official-language minority by strengthening and extending the strategies and measures specific to the reality of linguistic minority migrations³⁹.

Different destinations depending on the official language

The Alberta example clearly shows that migration destinations and provinces of origin vary depending on the official language of the migrants (Table 6b). In 2016, Alberta became the number one destination (28.5%) for New Brunswick Anglophones, followed by Ontario (24.5%), Nova Scotia (22.0%) and British Columbia (7.6%). However, Alberta is still only the third destination (15.3%) of Francophones, after Quebec (48.4%) and Ontario (16.9%), and before Nova Scotia (8.8%) and British Columbia (3.3%).

³⁹ Pépin-Filion *et al.* 2015.

Table 6b. Interprovincial destinations of Anglophone and Francophone migrants from New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	Francophones				Anglophones			
	1996 to 2001		2011 to 2016		1996 to 2001		2011 to 2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Arrivals	7,060	3.0	6,305	2.7	24,475	5.2	21,340	4.4
from Quebec	4,120	1.8	3,250	1.4	1,255	0.3	1,050	0.2
from Ontario	1,340	0.6	1,270	0.5	8,235	1.7	7,230	1.5
from Alberta	310	0.1	785	0.3	2,355	0.5	3,315	0.7
from Nova Scotia	595	0.3	455	0.2	6,175	1.3	5,095	1.1
from British Columbia	370	0.2	125	0.1	1,895	0.4	1,405	0.3
from Prince Edward Island	125	0.1	125	0.1	945	0.2	910	0.2
from other provinces	200	0.1	295	0.1	3,615	0.8	2,335	0.5
Departures	9,955	4.3	6,385	2.7	29,125	6.2	26,725	5.5
to Quebec	4,825	2.1	3,090	1.3	1,090	0.2	850	0.2
to Ontario	2,860	1.2	1,080	0.5	10,160	2.2	6,560	1.4
to Alberta	940	0.4	980	0.4	5,550	1.2	7,620	1.6
to Nova Scotia	725	0.3	565	0.2	7,230	1.5	5,870	1.2
to British Columbia	250	0.1	210	0.1	1,775	0.4	2,020	0.4
to Prince Edward Island	95	0.0	85	0.0	1,000	0.2	1,125	0.2
to other provinces	260	0.1	375	0.2	2,320	0.5	2,680	0.6
Balance (arrivals - departures)	-2,895	-1.2	-80	0.0	-4,650	-1.0	-5,385	-1.1
with Quebec	-705	-0.3	160	0.1	165	0.0	200	0.0
with Ontario	-1,520	-0.7	190	0.1	-1,925	-0.4	670	0.1
with Alberta	-630	-0.3	-195	-0.1	-3,195	-0.7	-4,305	-0.9
with Nova Scotia	-130	-0.1	-110	0.0	-1,055	-0.2	-775	-0.2
with British Columbia	120	0.1	-85	0.0	120	0.0	-615	-0.1
with Prince Edward Island	30	0.0	40	0.0	-55	0.0	-215	0.0
with the other provinces	-60	0.0	-80	0.0	1,295	0.3	-345	-0.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2016.

Note that departures to the West by New Brunswick migrants have been taking place for 20 years to the detriment of Ontario. During that time, one third (33.9% of Anglophones and one fifth (20.1%) of Francophones who have come or returned to the province were from Ontario. In the mid-2000s, Ontario became the province with which New Brunswick obtained its most positive migratory balance, especially within the English-speaking community (Table 6c in the appendix). For its part, the English-language community benefits from significant arrivals and departures (23.0% from Nova Scotia).

Obviously, the case of Quebec eloquently illustrates the linguistic nature of interprovincial migrations. Half (51.5%) of Francophones who came or returned to New Brunswick were from Quebec, compared with only 5% of Anglophones. For 10 years, New Brunswick's Francophone community has had a positive net migration balance with Quebec as much as it has with Ontario.

We note an increase in returns of Anglophones (15.5%) and Francophones (12.5%) from Alberta since 2001. We saw an uptake in these returns following the last recession.

6.2 The migrations of young New Brunswickers

Young adults everywhere are the most mobile, and the effects of their departures - still commonly referred to as the youth exodus – are often perceived as being negative for communities. However, this mobility can be considered normal, even desirable for the individual path of young people who leave to pursue their education, for work, or for new experiences. The effects of their returns and of new arrivals can also be positive for local, regional, and provincial dynamism.

Young adults in New Brunswick are very mobile, as shown by [the data on] their interprovincial migrations. Young people aged 20 to 34 were responsible for almost one-half (45.3%) of departures of New Brunswickers to other Canadian provinces between 2011 and 2016. The out-migration rate (12.6%) of young New Brunswickers is much higher than that (2.8%) of the rest of the province's population. Furthermore, the out-migration rate of young people decreases over time, but more slowly than that of the rest of the population. Thus, young adults were four times more likely than the rest of the population to have left the province between 2011 and 2016, compared with three times more likely between 2001 and 2006.

The out-migration rate of Anglophone and Francophone young people is three to four times greater than that of the rest of their official-language community (Table 6d). Thus, 7.5% of young Francophones aged 20 to 34 left New Brunswick between 2011 and 2016, compared with 1.8% of the rest of the Francophone population. Anglophone young adults had the highest out-migration rate in the province during this period (13.7%), versus 3.7% for all other Anglophones. The out-migration rate of young Anglophones was therefore almost twice as high as that of young Francophones. Research would be required to better understand this disparity and to propose specific attenuation measures for young Anglophones. We note as well that departures of young Anglophones and Francophones are on the decline.

6d. Out-migration rates of young Anglophones and Francophones in New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	2001 to 2006		2006 to 2011		2011 to 2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Francophones¹	225 615		232,633		236,673	
Young people aged 20 to 34	45 650	100	39,645	100	37,180	100
Departures	4 250	9.3	3,215	8.1	2,785	7.5
Rest of the population	179 965	100	192,988	100	199,493	100
Departures	4 800	2.7	3,550	1.8	3,600	1.8
Anglophones¹	470 745		478,918		482,785	
Young people aged 20 to 34	93 430	100	88,150	100	89,325	100
Departures	13 585	14.5	12,325	14.0	12,200	13.7
Rest of the population	377 315	100	390,768	100	393,460	100
Departures	17 195	4.6	14,880	3.8	14,525	3.7

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

1. Average population in the period studied.

There were large migrations of Francophones in some areas of New Brunswick, to other provinces or other areas of the province. The Atlantic region had the most negative regional migration rate among Francophone young adults in Canada, according to recent research⁴⁰. One quarter of Francophones in New Brunswick live in the Moncton-Dieppe urban region and surrounding area, while two thirds of Francophones are scattered in the north and on the east coast. These more or less rural remote areas allegedly lost between one quarter and one third of Francophones young adults between 2001 and 2011⁴¹.

In some of these areas, disparities were even observed between migrations of young people of the official-language minority and those of young people of the majority. Young Francophones also had a more negative net migration than

⁴⁰ Pépin-Filion *et al.* 2015.

⁴¹ Pépin-Filion *et al.* 2015.

Anglophone youth in Kent County, in the Edmundston area, and on the Acadian Peninsula⁴². Only the three main urban areas of the province, Fredericton, Saint John, and Moncton, reported a positive migratory balance for young Francophones from 2001 to 2011, whereas migration rates were strongly negative in rural locations.

Government strategies and measures specific to the reality of migrations in official-language communities must therefore favour the return or arrival of Anglophone and Francophone young adults by targeting young Francophones in the north and on the east coast of the province, especially Kent County, the Edmundston area, and the Acadian Peninsula.

7. IMMIGRATION AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

In the face of their aging population and low birth rates, western countries are increasingly turning to immigration to ensure their development. Immigration certainly helps to renew the population and economy of aging western societies, but it is also a matter of human rights and compassion, as we were reminded by the Syrian refugee crisis. Newcomers also help with cultural diversification of contemporary populations. Immigration poses the questions of the attractiveness, welcome, and openness of communities seeking to attract and integrate newcomers.

Does immigration contribute to maintaining the relative demographic weight of each official linguistic community of New Brunswick? Despite considerable progress on Francophone immigration in the past few years, this section shows that the Anglophone community is benefiting more from recent immigration than the Francophone community.

7.1 Immigration in Atlantic Canada and in New Brunswick

Immigration rates to the Atlantic Provinces are among the lowest in Canada. People born outside Canada represent 4.8% of the population of Atlantic Canada and 4.6% of the population of New Brunswick, whereas the national average is 22%⁴³. The gap is due in large part to the more remote and rural character of the Atlantic Provinces and the relative weakness of their economy.

Only 2% of immigrants in Canada live in the Atlantic region, whereas over half are located in the large urban centres of Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal⁴⁴. The economic growth of many large and medium-sized cities and the Western provinces are attracting an increasing number of them, especially Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge in Alberta, and also, for about 10 years, Saskatoon and Regina in Saskatchewan and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

However, Statistics Canada noted recently that an increasing number of immigrants are settling in the Atlantic Provinces⁴⁵. Thus, in New Brunswick, the recent increase in immigration helped to bring the provincial immigration rate from 3.1% in 2001 to 4.6% in 2016 (Table 7a in the appendix).

A more updated indication of the situation is obtained by analyzing recent immigration trends, which include newcomers living in New Brunswick who immigrated to Canada in the five years preceding the census under consideration. The number of recent immigrants is the balance of these arrivals minus departures from the province. We note that there are greater numbers of recent immigrants in New Brunswick. Their numbers practically tripled in the 2000s, from 2,570 in 2001 to 7,155 in 2011, and then 9,325 in 2016, which represented over one quarter (27.6%) of the immigrants in the province (Table 7d in the appendix).

This long-term trend indicates that we must expect a growing presence of immigrants in New Brunswick over time. For example, immigrants will increasingly stem the shortage of skilled workers in the province. They also help to stabilize the youth population despite the aging of the province's two official-language communities, especially the Acadian community, which is aging more quickly. Francophone immigration is increasing diversity in Acadie through contributions of diverse cultures, languages, and ideas, and also by fostering an update of the Acadian identity.

⁴² Pépin-Filion *et al.* 2015.

⁴³ Statistics Canada 2017.

⁴⁴ Statistics Canada 2017.

⁴⁵ Statistics Canada 2017.

7.2 An increase in the number of Francophone immigrants, despite stagnation in the number of newcomers

The analysis of immigration by official languages in New Brunswick indicates that in 2016, immigration rates in both official-language communities were 5.5% for the Anglophone majority but only 2% for the Francophone minority (Table 7c in the appendix). These rates had been increasing over the past 20 years and should continue to increase. In comparison, immigrants represented an average of 12.8% Francophones from Quebec.

Close to one in 10 (9.6%) immigrants living in New Brunswick in 2016 had French as their mother tongue, compared to four in 10 (41.6%) whose mother tongue was English. (Table 7c in the appendix). The proportion of immigrants whose mother tongue is French has been stable since 2001, thanks to a growth in Francophone populations that has been proportional to the growth of the province's total immigrant population.

The proportion of immigrants whose mother tongue was English, however, was declining to 41.6% in 2016, compared to 60.6% in 2001, due to the increase in the number of non-official language immigrants. With the arrival of the Syrian refugees and immigrants from Asia, the number of immigrants with a non-official mother tongue sharply increased in 2016, to the point of representing nearly half (48.4%) of immigrants in the province. This rise in pluralism dovetails with the diversification of immigrant populations since the 1980s, particularly since 2001 in New Brunswick, where immigration was formerly mainly from the United States.

In New Brunswick a significant increase (+29%) was observed in the number of immigrants whose mother tongue was French (+730), from 2,530 in 2011 to 3,260 in 2016 (Table 7b in the appendix). Since the number of immigrants is the balance of arrivals minus departures from the province, this increase in the balance of immigrants whose mother tongue is French in the province could be explained by the arrival of new immigrants directly from abroad, but also from other provinces, and above all by a better retention of Francophone immigrants already settled in the province. It seems that Francophone immigrants who settled in New Brunswick in the 2000s left the province to a lesser extent than Anglophone or non-official language mother-tongue immigrants.

Our preliminary analyses seem in fact to indicate that Francophone immigrants who settled in the 2000s have a better retention rate than Anglophone or non-official language mother-tongue immigrants (Table 7c in the appendix). Do the French-speaking newcomers integrate better into the job market owing to their bilingualism? Have the recruitment and welcoming initiatives in place enabled the Acadian community to retain them better for the past 10 years? Several factors probably contribute to the better integration of French mother-tongue immigrants. Research is under way with Francophone immigrants in the Atlantic Provinces to shed light on these matters.

Decrease in the number of new Anglophone immigrants and stagnation in the number of new Francophone immigrants

The Province did not recruit and retain many more recent Francophone immigrants between 2011 and 2016 than it had between 2006 and 2011. In 2016, there was only a slight increase in the number of recently arrived Francophone immigrants (Table 7d in the appendix). Yet the number of recent Francophone immigrants was strongly on the upswing in 2011.

The number of recent official-language mother-tongue immigrants thus slightly increased among Francophones (+70) in 2016 as compared with 2011, but decreased significantly among Anglophones (-440) (Table 7d). Consequently, the recent immigrants whose mother tongue is French represented more than a quarter (27.5%) of recent immigrants whose mother tongue was official in the province, a percentage that, for the first time, is approaching the demographic weight of the Francophone community in New Brunswick. It will be necessary to wait until the next census to find out if this is a trend or a temporary situation related to a decrease in the number of recent English-speaking immigrants.

The major increase in recent immigration by people whose mother tongue was non-official in New Brunswick resulted in a decrease in the percentage of immigrants with an official-language mother tongue, although to a lesser extent among Francophones than Anglophones. Statistics Canada noted, moreover, on this topic that “the percentage of new French mother-tongue immigrants increased in Canada, but practically just in Quebec (which recruited more immigrants from France and Haïti)” [Translation]⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ Statistics Canada 2017.

7.3 Integration of immigrants into the official language communities

The vast majority (94.7%) of New Brunswick residents who were born abroad could conduct a conversation in English or French in 2016. Only 5.4% of immigrants reported that they did not know one of the province's official languages. In fact, in 2016, 91.8% of the province's foreign-born population knew English, compared to only 24.8% who knew French.

The average age of immigrants is lower than the average provincial age, which helps stabilize the young Francophone population in the province, despite the aging baby boomers, especially Acadians. The fact that they are also closer to child-bearing age increases their contribution. For example, Francophone immigrants make up only 2% of Francophones in New Brunswick, but 6.7% of French-mother-tongue children in the province are children of immigrants. By comparison, Anglophone immigrants represent 5.5% of Anglophones, but almost 10% (9.6%) of Anglophone children in New Brunswick and over one third (37.5%) of Canadian children have an immigration background. These children, whose presence is evident in daycares and schools in the province, help to maintain the demographic of young Anglophones and Francophones.

When the 2016 census data were released, Statistics Canada noted that “outside Quebec, New Brunswick is where immigrants live the most in French, although there are five times more immigrants who speak English (62.3%) most often at home than those who speak French (12.0 %) most often at home”⁴⁷[Translation].

With respect to linguistic immigration, far fewer immigrants with a non-official mother tongue were integrated into the Acadian and Francophone community than into the Anglophone community. In 2016, there were 10 times fewer immigrants with a non-official mother tongue who adopted French (8.2%) as English (80.9%) as their official language, whereas the Francophone community is just half the size of the Anglophone community.

The situation was not much better among recent immigrants, because 11 times fewer new immigrants with a non-official mother tongue adopted French (6.5%) as English (71.7%). In addition, one recent immigrant in 10 (11.4%) had French as their first official spoken language, whereas seven out of 10 (72.0%) had English in 2016 (Table 7c).

Lastly, the number of immigrants with French as their mother tongue increased in 2016, but many challenges remain with respect to recruitment, welcoming, retention, and integration of Francophone immigrants in New Brunswick. Relatively speaking, the Acadian and Francophone community consisted of half as many French-mother-tongue immigrants as the English-language community had English-mother-tongue immigrants.

The province must therefore attract twice as many Francophone immigrants, for example from France, Haiti or other Francophone countries, to maintain a balance between the two official-language communities. It is also time for New Brunswick to target immigrants with a non-official mother tongue who are most likely to integrate into the French-language community, particularly those from North African countries such as Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

CONCLUSION

We have provided a snapshot of the situation of the official languages and the linguistic minority of New Brunswick in the light of recent trends within the main factors that periodical censuses make it possible to analyze.

The first section of this study shows a slow decline of the relative weight of French speakers but a stabilization of that of English speakers. The decline of French is the result of several factors, including immigration and the anglicization of many immigrants and their children, to the advantage of the English language, and the more rapid decrease in fertility among Francophones than Anglophones, which played a large role in the past. The anglicization of some Francophones has also favoured the stability of English.

Although anglicization in the home is on the increase among Francophones, the second section shows increasingly encouraging signs concerning the transmission of French in mixed couples, especially when the mother is Francophone. The fact that half of Francophone mothers in exogamous families transmit French to their children could be attributed

⁴⁷ Statistics Canada 2017.

to an improvement in the status of the French language in New Brunswick⁴⁸.

To consolidate these encouraging signs and to make up for unequal transmission dynamics between the province's official languages, action would be desirable, to make French-language preschool daycare services more accessible and provide greater support for francization of children of mixed families. At the very least, awareness and information measures for the parents in mixed couples would be necessary to encourage them to make greater use of the minority language in the home with young children.

The third section paints a picture of the evolution over time of the vitality of the two official languages. The vitality of both official languages remains unequal, to the advantage of English, whereas the gap between English and French continues to widen to the detriment of French. A new index, which takes bilingualism and plurilingualism into account in the province's homes, leads us to wonder, however, if New Brunswick is experiencing a consolidation of the vitality of the French language in an increasingly bilingual and plurilingual context or rather a slow dilution of French in bilingualism, which in the end leads to anglicization.

The fourth section shows that bilingualism in New Brunswick has been stagnating for about 15 years at one third of the population, although a slight increase in the bilingualism rate was observed in 2016. The bilingualism rate of the Francophone minority was five times higher than that of the Anglophone majority. It was 10 times higher in 1971. There was a clear improvement with the establishment of immersion programs but the imbalance has decreased very slowly since 1991. This persistent disparity reflects a real difference in status between the province's two official languages.

To generate an increase in the rate of bilingualism among Anglophones, immersion programs must be able to continue to expand. Young adults who have completed their immersion education should also have more opportunities to maintain and improve their French-language skills while pursuing post-secondary education and when they enter the New Brunswick job market.

The fifth section shows that the use of English in the working world increased between 2001 and 2016, while the use of French decreased, which reflects the economic predominance of English in the province and beyond its borders. Bilingualism at work increases with the prestige of the professions.

In 2016, over three quarters of Francophones were able to work mainly in French in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing, education, health and social assistance, and manufacturing and other service sectors of the New Brunswick economy. However, despite a good representation of Francophones living in French, there were relatively few who could also work in French in rail transportation, the federal government public administration and provincial public administration, primary metals manufacturing and metal products manufacturing, finance and insurance, and to a lesser extent ambulatory health care services, as well as mining and quarrying.

The use of French in the various levels of government has grown significantly thanks to the increasing use of both official languages at work among public servants. This increase in bilingualism at work is explained by the fact that fewer employees spoke only English at work in 2016 than in 2001. However, the higher the level of government, the more employees spoke mainly English, to the detriment of French. This hierarchical linguistic division is also found among the occupations within the public administration. Lastly, less than half of government employees who lived in French also spoke it most often at work, and only one third of federal public servants. Many had to work most often in the majority language before they could speak the language of their choice.

The sixth section notes that interprovincial migration rates and migrants' destinations are different within the two official-language communities, especially among young people. We note that Anglophones' migration rates were twice that of Francophones. Interprovincial migrations of the Francophone population have been in balance for the past decade, while the Anglophone population has seen its migratory losses increase since 2011. This difference is mainly due to the increase in Anglophone departures to Alberta for at least 20 years, while the number of departures to Alberta was lower and more stable among Francophones.

⁴⁸ Lachapelle and Lepage 2010.

Government action in terms of migration must therefore take into account their demographic consequences, not only for the province but also for the official languages. Government strategies and measures specific to the reality of migrations among members of the official-language communities must encourage returns and new arrivals of Anglophone and Francophone young adults in the areas most affected.

The seventh and last section of the study points out that more and more immigrants are settling in New Brunswick, even if immigration is still weaker than elsewhere in the country. Although immigration in the province generally favours the English-language community, we note an increase in the number of Francophone immigrants and an increase in the demographic weight of new immigrants whose mother tongue is French. The province must nevertheless attract twice as many Francophone immigrants, for example from France, Haiti or other Francophone countries, to maintain a balance between the two official-language communities. It is also time for New Brunswick to target immigrants with a non-official mother tongue, who are most likely to integrate into the French-language community, particularly those from North African countries such as Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

The findings from this evidence indicate that action on several fronts is not only possible but also necessary to mitigate or even reverse some trends. Hence, the French-language community - the Acadian community - is at a crossroads with respect to many aspects of its development. The English-language community can also benefit from specific measures, for example on issues of bilingualism or migration. The intervention guidelines we are proposing are intended to ensure progress towards the equality of the two official language communities and the preservation and development of the Acadian minority.

This picture of the situation of the official languages and the linguistic minority of New Brunswick is far from exhaustive. We have had to make choices in the shadow of important aspects of the province's linguistic situation. For example, when we dealt with the languages spoken at work, we considered determining factors such as industrial sectors and the professions as well as valuing the use of French at home, in addition to briefly discussing the influence of the concentration of Francophones in the province. In so doing, we could foresee how enlightening it would be to take better account of the percentage of Anglophones and Francophones in the workplace in order to get a more accurate picture of the situation. The concentration of speakers of each official language, in urban or rural areas, are factors related to the local and regional context that may explain several aspects analyzed in this study to some extent. In addition, major social changes such as providing mass access to education, urbanization, secularization, and pluralism may also lay a role in certain trends considered over the long term.

Lastly, we should mention that despite the exceptional wealth of linguistic data from the Canadian censuses, depending exclusively on these data to study the official languages and linguistic minorities also limits the analyses. Several dimensions of the lives of linguistic minorities are touched on superficially in the censuses or are simply absent. One example of this is that measurements based on census data do not make it possible to distinguish between the different uses of the languages at work especially in social relations between co-workers and job-related tasks⁴⁹.

No other source of periodical data makes it possible to follow the trends affecting official language minorities in Canada over time⁵⁰. An in-depth investigation of linguistic minorities was, however, carried out following the 2006 census⁵¹. The results of that investigation helped to produce a whole series of more complete provincial portraits of the situation of official-language minorities⁵². That investigation has unfortunately not been repeated since then, preventing a follow-up of the overall situation of official-language minorities. It can only be hoped that studies of this kind are updated and repeated on a regular basis over time to ensure a continued, complete follow-up of the situation of national official-language minorities in Canada.

⁴⁹ LeBlanc 2010.

⁵⁰ For a detailed analysis of the factors influencing the comparability of the data on the language between censuses see Statistics Canada 2017a.

⁵¹ Corbeil *et al.* 2006.

⁵² Lepage *et al.* 2011.

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APPENDICES

Table 1b. Proportion of official languages in New Brunswick by different linguistic characteristics, 1971 to 2016

	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Linguistic characteristic	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Mother tongue¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
French	33.8	33.6	34.0	33.2	33.3	32.7	32.0	31.9
English	64.8	65.1	64.6	65.3	65.0	64.7	65.4	64.8
Non-official languages	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.6	3.3
First official language spoken¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
French	33.9	33.6	33.9	33.0	33.1	32.7	31.9	31.8
English	66.0	66.4	66.1	66.9	66.8	67.2	68.0	67.9
Neither French nor English	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Language spoken most often at home¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
French	31.4	31.4	31.2	30.5	30.3	29.7	28.8	28.6
English	67.9	67.9	68.2	68.9	69.0	69.0	69.8	69.5
Non-official languages	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.0
Language spoken regularly at home¹	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
French	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.1
English	-	-	-	-	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8
Non-official languages	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1
Language spoken at least regularly at home^{1,2}	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
French	-	-	-	-	33.7	33.6	32.7	32.7
English	-	-	-	-	74.9	75.2	76.2	76.3
Non-official languages	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Multiples responses were distributed equally among the three linguistic groups except for the 1971 census.
2. Language spoken at least regularly at home is a variable that combines language spoken most often at home and language spoken regularly at home.

The hyphen (-) means that data were not available because language spoken regularly at home was not included in the census by Statistics Canada until 2001.

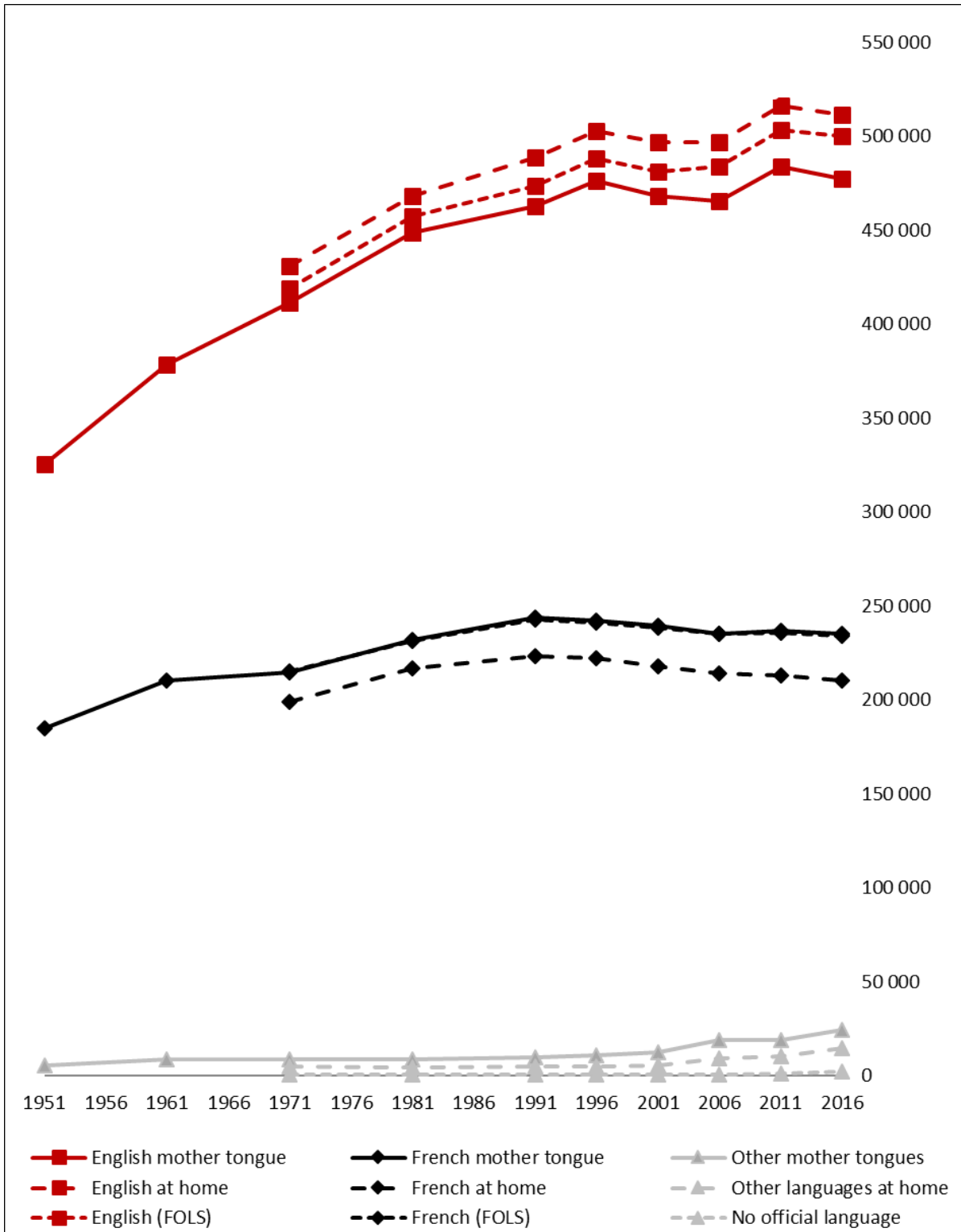
Table 1c. Population of New Brunswick by different linguistic characteristics, 2001 to 2016

	2001	2006	2011	2016	Variation
Linguistic characteristic	Number	Number	Number	Number	2001-2016
Mother tongue¹	719,710	719,650	739,900	736,285	16,575
French	239,357	235,270	236,973	234,963	-4,394
English	468,084	465,710	483,813	477,181	9,097
Non-official languages	12,274	18,665	19,105	24,131	11,857
First official language spoken¹	719,710	719,650	739,895	736,280	16,570
French	238,448	235,130	235,695	234,055	-4,393
English	480,918	483,843	503,328	499,970	19,053
Neither French nor English	345	680	865	2,255	1,910
Language spoken most often at home¹	719,710	719,650	739,900	736,285	16,575
French	217,773	213,885	213,142	210,224	-7,549
English	496,681	496,855	516,294	511,389	14,708
Non-official languages	5,256	8,910	10,459	14,677	9,421

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

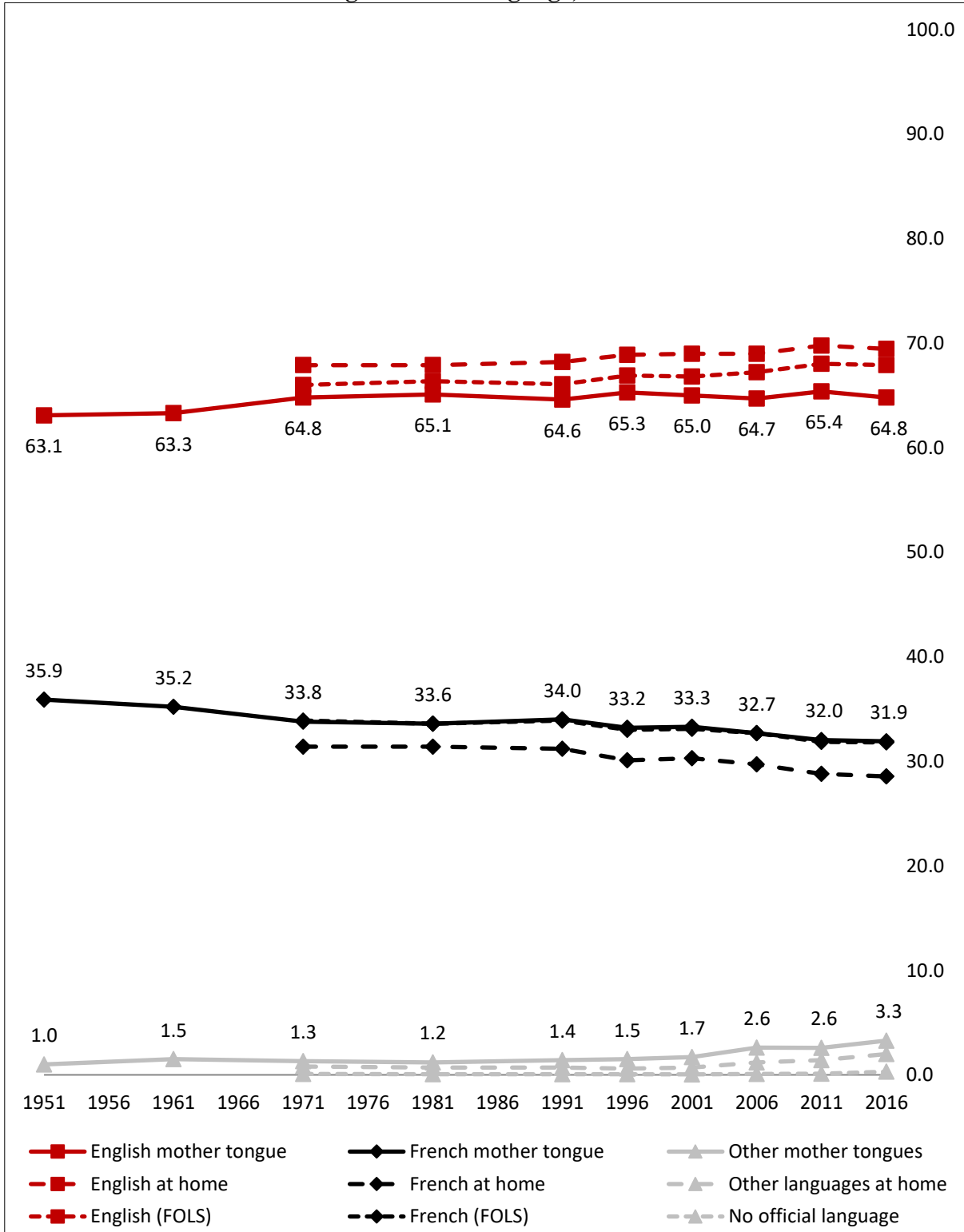
1. Multiples responses were distributed equally among the three linguistic groups.

Graph 1a. Population of New Brunswick (in figures) according to official language, 1951 to 2016



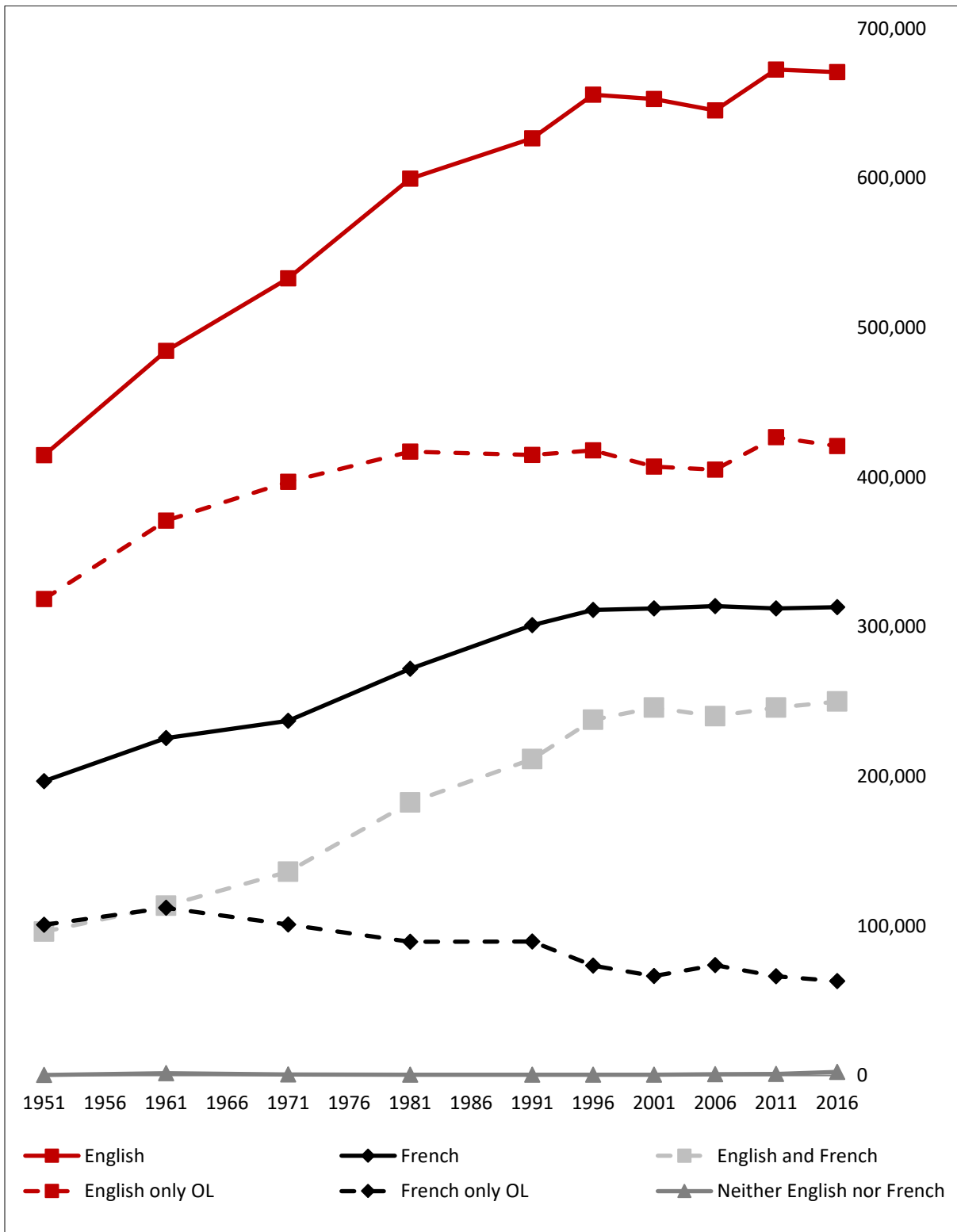
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011, and 2016

**Graph 1b. Population of New Brunswick (in percentage)
according to official language, 1951 to 2016**



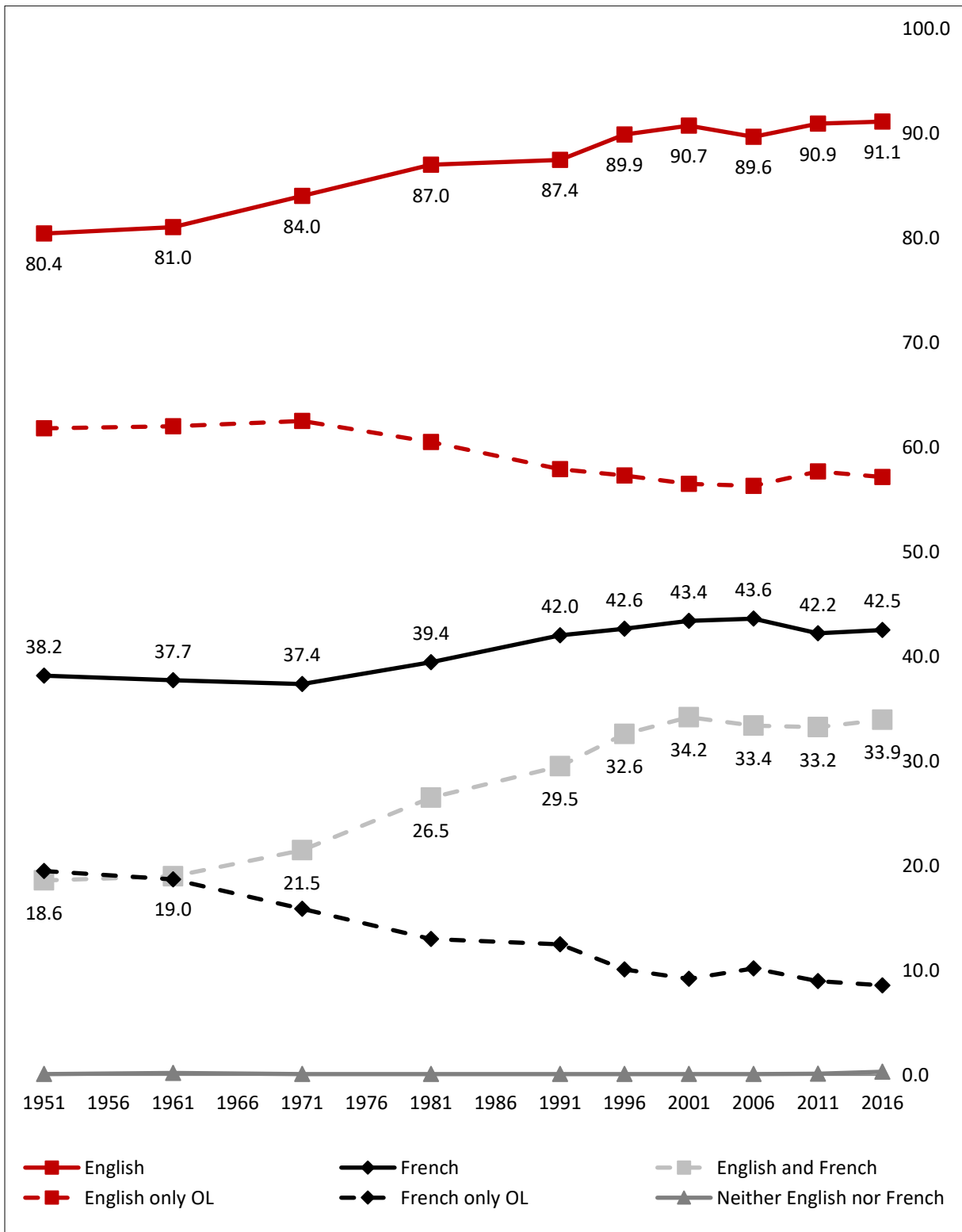
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2016.

Graph 1c. Population of New Brunswick (in figures) according to knowledge of the official languages, 1951 to 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2016.

Graph 1d. Population of New Brunswick (in percentage) according to knowledge of the official languages, 1951 to 2016)



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2016.

Table 2a. Retention rate of official mother tongue by age group and degree of use, New Brunswick, 1991 to 2016

	Main language used ¹					Language used regularly ²				Total, language used ³			
	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2001	2006	2011	2016	2001	2006	2011	2016
Mother tongue	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
French⁴	88.8	88.7	88.1	87.3	86.8	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	94.1	94.2	93.6	93.4
Under 15 years	97.1	96.3	95.4	95.2	94.7	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.3
15 to 24 years	91.1	92.5	92.4	90.8	89.9	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.1	96.9	97.4	96.4	96.0
25 to 44 years	87.5	87.3	87.2	86.6	86.4	6.8	7.5	7.8	8.3	94.1	94.8	94.4	94.7
45 to 64 years	82.8	85.6	85.5	85.2	85.1	6.2	6.7	6.8	7.2	91.8	92.2	92.0	92.3
65 years and over	86.0	85.5	85.0	84.7	84.2	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.8	90.7	90.8	90.2	90.0
English⁵	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.3
Under 15 years	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.4
15 to 24	97.8	98.6	98.9	98.8	98.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.5
25 to 44	98.5	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.3
45 to 64	99.3	98.9	98.6	98.5	98.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.2
65 years and over	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.9	98.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3

Sources: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1991, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Language spoken most often at home. Retention of the mother tongue as the main language used is sometimes also called “complete retention” by some authors.
2. Language spoken regularly at home. Retention of the mother tongue as the language spoken regularly at home is sometimes called “partial retention” by some authors.
3. Language spoken at least regularly at home. Retention of the mother tongue as the language spoken at least regularly at home is also sometimes called “total retention” by some authors.
4. Includes French only or with English.
5. Includes English only or with French.

Table 2b. Retention rates of mother-tongue official language by age group and extent of use, New Brunswick, 2016

Mother tongue	FRENCH ⁴			ENGLISH ⁵		
	Main language used ¹	Language used regularly ²	Language usually used ³	Main language used ¹	Language used regularly ²	Language usually used ³
Total	86.8	6.6	93.4	98.5	0.8	99.3
0 to 4 years	94.9	3.1	98.0	98.9	0.6	99.4
5 to 9 years	95.7	3.4	99.0	98.4	1.1	99.4
10 to 14 years	93.6	4.4	98.0	98.3	1.0	99.3
15 to 19 years	91.8	5.3	97.1	98.7	0.7	99.4
20 to 24 years	88.2	6.8	95.0	98.8	0.7	99.5
25 to 29 years	86.2	8.5	94.7	98.6	0.8	99.4
30 to 34 years	86.6	8.5	95.1	98.4	1.0	99.4
35 to 39 years	87.0	8.1	95.1	98.2	1.0	99.2
40 to 44 years	85.7	8.2	93.9	98.1	1.1	99.2
45 to 49 years	85.1	8.2	93.2	97.9	1.2	99.1
50 to 54 years	84.8	7.6	92.4	98.3	0.9	99.2
55 to 59 years	85.5	6.7	92.2	98.5	0.7	99.2
60 to 64 years	84.9	6.5	91.4	98.7	0.7	99.4
65 to 69 years	84.1	6.2	90.3	98.7	0.6	99.3
70 to 74 years	83.8	6.1	89.9	98.8	0.5	99.3
75 to 79 years	84.2	5.6	89.8	98.8	0.5	99.3
80 to 84 years	85.4	4.8	90.1	98.9	0.4	99.4
85 years and over	85.0	4.9	89.9	99.0	0.4	99.4

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2016.

1. Language spoken most often at home. Retention of the mother tongue as the language spoken most often at home is sometimes called “complete retention” by some authors.
2. Language spoken regularly at home. Retention of the mother tongue as the language spoken regularly at home is also sometimes called “partial retention” by some authors.
3. Language spoken at least regularly at home. Retention of the mother tongue as the language spoken at least regularly at home is sometimes also called “total retention” by some authors.
4. Includes French alone, or with English.
5. Includes English alone or with French.

Table 4a. Number and percentage of bilingual people by mother tongue in New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2016
Mother tongue	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
French ¹	112,900	139,300	152,467	169,170	165,695	166,685
Percentage (%)	82.9	76.3	72.1	68.8	67.4	66.7
English ¹	20,900	40,150	54,433	69,750	71,310	72,855
Percentage (%)	15.4	22.0	25.7	28.4	29.0	29.1
Non-official languages ¹	500	1,550	1,600	2,090	2,660	3,270
Percentage (%)	0,4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
Other responses	1 815	1,550	3,025	4,860	6,220	7,145
Percentage (%)	1,3	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.9
Total, New Brunswick	136 115	182,550	211,525	245,865	245,885	249,955
Percentage (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100

Mother tongue	Variation						
	1971 to 2001	2001 to 2011	2001 to 2016	2011 to 2016	1971 to 2016	2011 to 2016	1971 to 2016
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%	%
French ¹	56,270	(3,475)	(2,485)	990	53,785	0.6	47.6
Percentage (%)	51.3	-49.9	-60.8	24,3	47.2		
English ¹	48,850	1,560	3,105	1,545	51,955	2.2	248.6
Percentage (%)	44.5	22.4	75.9	38.0	45.6		
Non-official languages ¹	1,590	570	1,180	610	2,770	22.9	554.0
Percentage (%)	1.4	8.2	28.9	15.0	2.4		
Other responses	3,045	1,360	2,285	925	5,330	14.9	293.7
Percentage (%)	2.8	19.5	55.9	22.7	4.7		
Total, New Brunswick	109,750	20	4,090	4,070	113,840	1.7	83.6
Percentage (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

Totals do not always correspond exactly owing to random rounding of data.

1. Includes single responses only.

Table 4b. Bilingualism rates in New Brunswick by mother tongue, 2001 to 2016

Mother tongue ¹	2001		2006		2011		2016		Difference in percentage points					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016	2001 to 2011	2006 to 2016	2001 to 2016
French	173,985	71.9	162,640	68.5	171,770	71.4	173,630	72.7	-3.4	3.0	1.2	-0.4	4.2	0.8
English	74,550	15.8	78,380	16.7	77,380	15.9	79,765	16.6	0.9	-0.9	0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.7
Non-official languages	2,090	17.6	3,325	17.5	3,045	15.3	3,830	15.2	-0.2	-2.1	-0.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4
Total, New Brunswick²	245,865	34.2	240 085	33.4	245,890	33.2	249,955	33.9	-0.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.9	0.6	-0.2

Sources : Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 et 2016.

1. Includes single and multiple responses.

2. The total is higher than the sum of all values (French, English, non-official languages) for each census owing to multiple responses.

Table 4c. Bilingualism rates in New Brunswick by mother tongue, 1971 to 2016

Mother tongue ¹	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2016	Variation in percentage points						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	1971 to 1981	1981 to 1991	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2011	2011 to 2016	1971 to 2016	2001 to 2016
French	52.6	60.1	62.4	71.5	71.0	72.1	7.5	2.3	9.1	-0.5	1.2	19.5	0.6
English	5.1	8.9	11.9	15.0	14.9	15.4	3.8	3.0	3.1	-0.1	0.6	10.3	0.4
Non-official languages	6.0	18.2	16.8	17.5	14.5	14.1	12.3	-1.5	0.7	-3.1	-0.3	8.2	-3.4
Total, New Brunswick	21.2	26.3	29.7	34.2	33.2	33.9	5.1	3.4	4.5	-0.9	0.7	12.7	-0.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Includes single answers only.

Table 4d. Bilingualism rates in New Brunswick by age groups and by mother tongue, 2001 to 2016

Mother tongue ¹	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	Variation						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	1971 to 2001	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2011	2001 to 2011	2011 to 2016	1971 to 2016	2001 to 2016
French	52.6	60.1	62.4	71.5	u.	71.0	72.1	18.9	u.	u.	-0.5	1.2	19.6	0.6
Under 5 years	16.0	13.5	11.4	19.4	u.	20.3	24.4	3.4	u.	u.	0.9	4.1	8.5	5.0
5 to 9 years	23.0	29.8	26.3	33.7	u.	38.4	41.8	10.7	u.	u.	4.6	3.4	18.8	8.1
10 to 14 years	38.4	50.3	52.3	54.6	u.	60.3	66.5	16.2	u.	u.	5.7	6.2	28.1	11.8
15 to 19 years	61.9	60.4	68.0	75.3	u.	75.0	79.7	13.4	u.	u.	-0.3	4.7	17.9	4.4
20 to 24 years	69.5	72.0	71.8	84.8	u.	80.5	82.2	15.3	u.	u.	-4.2	1.7	12.7	-2.6
25 to 29 years	76.9	76.8	69.3	84.2	u.	82.8	82.5	7.3	u.	u.	-1.4	-0.3	5.6	-1.7
30 to 34 years	68.6	73.2	75.2	83.8	u.	83.9	84.0	15.2	u.	u.	0.1	0.1	15.4	0.2
35 to 39 years	62.4	74.7	72.9	78.3	u.	83.2	84.8	15.9	u.	u.	4.9	1.6	22.4	6.5
40 to 44 years	70.5	76.7	73.2	79.0	u.	79.8	83.1	8.5	u.	u.	0.8	3.3	12.6	4.1
45 to 49 years	69.3	74.2	73.6	79.5	u.	75.1	79.3	10.2	u.	u.	-4.4	4.3	10.0	-0.1
50 to 54 years	71.4	68.7	70.6	78.5	u.	73.8	74.1	7.1	u.	u.	-4.7	0.3	2.7	-4.4
55 to 59 years	54.8	71.0	70.3	78.3	u.	74.1	72.3	23.5	u.	u.	-4.1	-1.8	17.5	-6.0
60 to 64 years	67.5	66.7	64.2	73.5	u.	73.6	72.4	6.0	u.	u.	0.1	-1.2	4.9	-1.1
65 years and over	52.3	56.4	59.2	66.6	u.	71.2	68.2	14.3	u.	u.	4.6	-3.0	15.9	1.6
English	5.1	8.9	11.9	15.0	16.0	14.9	15.4	9.9	1.0	-1.2	-0.1	0.6	10.3	0.4
Under 5 years	1.0	3.1	1.7	3.5	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.5	-0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.9	3.3	0.8
5 to 9 ans	2.5	9.4	8.6	15.8	16.7	10.1	11.5	13.2	1.0	-6.6	-5.6	1.4	9.0	-4.2
10 to 14 years	5.3	12.3	27.7	30.5	33.2	34.0	36.3	25.2	2.7	0.8	3.5	2.4	31.0	5.8
15 to 19 years	9.0	12.1	33.8	34.6	35.2	32.9	35.9	25.6	0.6	-2.3	-1.7	3.0	27.0	1.3
20 to 24 years	4.4	9.7	19.7	30.3	30.8	26.2	27.1	25.9	0.5	-4.6	-4.2	1.0	22.7	-3.2
25 to 29 years	9.4	11.3	9.7	23.8	24.4	21.4	20.9	14.3	0.6	-3.0	-2.4	-0.5	11.5	-2.9
30 to 34 years	3.8	9.2	10.9	16.9	23.3	20.9	20.2	13.1	6.4	-2.4	4.0	-0.7	16.4	3.3
35 to 39 years	5.2	11.1	9.1	10.5	16.5	20.0	20.4	5.3	6.0	3.5	9.5	0.4	15.2	9.9
40 to 44 years	6.2	9.3	9.1	9.9	10.6	15.1	19.3	3.7	0.7	4.5	5.2	4.2	13.1	9.4
45 to 49 years	5.5	9.2	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	14.6	4.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	4.7	9.1	4.8
50 to 54 years	5.6	8.8	7.5	9.6	10.2	8.8	9.4	4.0	0.7	-1.4	-0.7	0.6	3.9	-0.2
55 to 59 years	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	0.6	1.3	-0.2	1.0	-0.3	1.4	0.8
60 to 64 years	4.9	4.6	4.8	7.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	2.7	0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	2.9	0.2
65 years and over	4.2	5.2	4.1	4.6	6.8	6.7	6.1	0.4	2.2	-0.2	2.0	-0.6	1.9	1.4
English and French	n/a.	n/a.	90.5	89.9	90.2	88.8	90.4	n/a.	0.3	-1.5	-1.2	1.6	n/a.	0.5
Under 5 years	n/a.	n/a.	72.8	79.4	88.0	87.6	85.8	n/a.	8.5	-0.4	8.2	-1.8	n/a.	6.4

5 to 9 years	n/a.	n/a.	100	90.0	85.1	94.4	95.4	n/a.	-4.9	9.3	4.4	0.9	n/a.	5.4
10 to 14 years	n/a.	n/a.	91.8	98.6	85.5	95.3	96.4	n/a.	-13.0	9.8	-3.2	1.1	n/a.	-2.1
15 to 19 years	n/a.	n/a.	100	95.2	97.5	96.2	95.3	n/a.	2.4	-1.3	1.0	-0.9	n/a.	0.1
20 to 24 years	n/a.	n/a.	85.8	90.9	94.4	90.6	93.6	n/a.	3.5	-3.8	-0.3	3.0	n/a.	2.7
25 to 29 years	n/a.	n/a.	84.6	90.8	94.4	90.8	92.9	n/a.	3.7	-3.6	0.0	2.0	n/a.	2.1
30 to 34 years	n/a.	n/a.	100	94.9	94.9	91.6	94.5	n/a.	0.0	-3.3	-3.3	2.9	n/a.	-0.4
35 to 39 years	n/a.	n/a.	100	89.4	96.2	91.3	92.5	n/a.	6.8	-4.9	1.9	1.3	n/a.	3.1
40 to 44 years	n/a.	n/a.	90.1	79.7	86.7	90.8	91.9	n/a.	7.0	4.1	11.1	1.1	n/a.	12.2
45 to 49 years	n/a.	n/a.	100	89.9	94.4	88.9	88.6	n/a.	4.6	-5.6	-1.0	-0.3	n/a.	-1.3
50 to 54 years	n/a.	n/a.	100	93.3	84.6	84.9	91.5	n/a.	-8.7	0.3	-8.4	6.5	n/a.	-1.9
55 to 59 years	n/a.	n/a.	83.5	90.4	86.7	83.3	85.5	n/a.	-3.7	-3.3	-7.1	2.2	n/a.	-4.9
60 to 64 years	n/a.	n/a.	100	100	88.4	84.6	89.5	n/a.	-11.6	-3.8	-15.4	4.9	n/a.	-10.5
65 years and over	n/a.	n/a.	81.0	88.6	87.5	85.2	82.8	n/a.	-1.1	-2.3	-3.5	-2.4	n/a.	-5.8
Non-official languages	6.0	18.2	16.8	17.5	16.9	14.5	14.1	11.6	-0.6	-2.5	-3.1	-0.3	8.2	-3.4
Under 5 years	0	25.0	0.0	5.6	8.4	4.2	4.0	5.6	2.8	-4.2	-1.4	-0.3	4.0	-1.7
5 to 9 years	0	12.5	42.7	10.7	17.4	14.3	13.0	10.7	6.7	-3.1	3.6	-1.3	13.0	2.3
10 to 14 years	0	16.7	12.4	28.0	26.0	25.3	28.6	28.0	-2.0	-0.8	-2.8	3.3	28.6	0.5
15 to 19 years	12.5	71.4	33.3	22.4	28.8	19.7	20.9	9.9	6.4	-9.2	-2.8	1.3	8.4	-1.5
20 to 24 years	0	6.7	17.7	17.3	13.4	15.0	17.6	17.3	-3.9	1.7	-2.2	2.6	17.6	0.3
25 to 29 years	12.5	0.0	11.8	18.8	20.2	14.0	16.1	6.3	1.4	-6.2	-4.8	2.1	3.6	-2.7
30 to 34 years	20	21.4	16.7	25.0	12.7	15.1	11.9	5.0	-12.3	2.4	-9.9	-3.2	-8.1	-13.1
35 to 39 years	0	7.1	10.0	17.0	19.3	15.5	11.9	17.0	2.4	-3.8	-1.4	-3.6	11.9	-5.0
40 to 44 years	12.5	18.8	25.0	18.0	18.5	11.9	12.8	5.5	0.5	-6.6	-6.1	0.9	0.3	-5.2
45 to 49 years	0	12.5	36.4	19.5	17.6	13.0	11.0	19.5	-1.9	-4.6	-6.6	-1.9	11.0	-8.5
50 to 54 years	0	23.1	22.2	14.0	18.4	13.4	13.4	14.0	4.4	-5.0	-0.6	0.0	13.4	-0.6
55 to 59 years	0	40.0	16.0	18.3	12.0	15.4	13.3	18.3	-6.3	3.4	-2.9	-2.2	13.3	-5.0
60 to 64 years	0	33.3	0.0	17.5	16.5	16.0	15.0	17.5	-1.0	-0.5	-1.5	-1.0	15.0	-2.5
65 years and over	0	10.0	8.6	12.9	13.8	14.9	12.1	12.9	0.9	1.0	1.9	-2.8	12.1	-0.9
Total	21.2	26.0	29.7	34.2	u.	33.2	33.9	13.0	u.	u.	-0.9	0.7	12.8	-0.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Includes single responses only.

u. = unreliable. According to data certification studies, the 2006 census data on the knowledge of the official languages might underestimate the “English and French” category and overestimate the “French only” category, especially for the Francophone population, and consequently for the overall population. The Statistics Canada *Languages Reference Guide* provides more information on the topic.

n/a. = unavailable

Table 4e. Knowledge of the official languages by the population of New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	2001	2006	2011	2016	Variation	
	%	%	%	%	2011 to 2016	2011 to 2016
Knowledge of English ¹	90.7	89.7	90.9	91.1	0.2	0.4
Knowledge of French ¹	43.4	43.6	42.2	42.5	0.3	-0.9

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Includes those who know that language only or with another language.

Table 4f. Knowledge of the official languages by the population of New Brunswick, 1971 to 2016

	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Knowledge of the official languages								
French ¹	37.4	39.4	42.0	42.6	43.4	43.6	42.2	42.5
English ¹	84.0	87.0	87.4	89.9	90.7	89.6	90.9	91.1
English and French ¹	21.5	26.5	29.5	32.6	34.2	33.4	33.2	33.9
Neither English nor French	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971, 1981, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Includes all people who reported that they know that language only or with another non-official language.

Table 4g. Population according to knowledge of the official languages, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	2001	2006	2011	2016	Variation
	Number	Number	Number	Number	2001 to 2016
Population of the province¹	719,710	719,650	739,900	736,280	16,570
French ²	312,280	313,839	312,265	313,100	820
English ²	652,860	645,131	672,560	670,770	17,910
English and French ²	245,865	240,086	245,885	249,955	4,090
Neither English nor French	430	766	955	2,370	1,940

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. The total number of people who know either of the official languages of New Brunswick does not correspond to the province's total population, because one person may know more than one official language.

2. Includes all those who reported that they know that language or those languages only or with another non-official language.

Table 5a. Distribution of New Brunswick workers¹ according to languages spoken at work, 2001 to 2016

Language most often spoken at work	2001		2006		2011		2016		Variation, 2001 to 2016		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	% points
English ²	292,770	72.4	304,445	73.0	317,615	74.1	305,245	73.8	12,475	4.3	1.4
French ²	94,205	23.3	99,085	23.7	93,985	21.9	89,240	21.6	-4,965	-5.3	-1.7
English and French ²	16,465	4.1	12,740	3.1	16,470	3.8	18,090	4.4	1,625	9.9	0.3
Non-official language ³	820	0.2	1,040	0.2	725	0.2	1,110	0.3	290	35.4	0.1
Total	404,255	100	417,315	100	428,790	100	413,695	100	9,440	2.3	
Other language spoken regularly											
English ²	45,525	11.3	50,410	12.1	45,665	10.6	44,975	10.9	-550	-1.2	-0.4
French ²	39,115	9.7	44,530	10.7	43,375	10.1	44,575	10.8	5,460	14.0	1.1
Non-official language ³	1,430	0.4	1,540	0.4	1,565	0.4	2,090	0.5	660	46.2	0.2
Language spoken at least regularly⁴											
English ²	354,760	87.8	367,595	88.1	379,750	88.6	368,310	89.0	13,550	3.8	1.3
French ²	149,785	37.1	156,355	37.5	153,830	35.9	151,905	36.7	2,120	1.4	-0.3
English and French ²	101,115	25.0	107,690	25.8	105,510	24.6	107,640	26.0	6,525	6.5	1.0
Non-official language ³	2,250	0.6	2,580	0.6	2,290	0.5	3,200	0.8	950	42.2	0.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Includes the population 15 years and over that has worked since the year preceding the census (includes those not in the work force and those who were unemployed during the reference week but who worked the previous year).
2. Includes respondents who reported that language with or without another non-official language.
3. Includes respondents who reported a non-official language as the language spoken mainly or as the only language spoken regularly at work.
4. Includes respondents who reported speaking that language or those languages the most often at work, with or without another language.

Table 5b. Languages spoken at work¹ by main industries, New Brunswick, 2016

	Language spoken most often at work								Language spoken at least regularly at work ⁴					
	Total ³		French ²		English ²		Bilingual ²		French ²		English ²		Bilingual ²	
	N		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	413,695		89,245	21.6	305,245	73.8	18,090	4.4	151,915	36.7	368,315	89	107,650	26
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17,455		6,475	37.1	10,525	60.3	320	1.8	7,295	41.8	12,395	71	2,370	13.6
111-112 Farms	7,915		2,100	26.5	5,665	71.6	125	1.6	2,440	30.8	6,405	80.9	955	12.1
113 Forestry and logging	2,975		1,150	38.7	1,745	58.7	75	2.5	1,365	45.9	2,135	71.8	530	17.8
114 Fishing, hunting and trapping	5,245		2,740	52.2	2,330	44.4	85	1.6	2,915	55.6	2,885	55	645	12.3
115 Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1,315		490	37.3	785	59.7	40	3	575	43.7	970	73.8	230	17.5
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	4,785		695	14.5	3,930	82.1	155	3.2	1,390	29	4,335	90.6	945	19.7
211 Oil and gas extraction	1,205		0	0	1,165	96.7	25	2.1	200	16.6	1,190	98.8	200	16.6
212 Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	1,890		635	33.6	1,180	62.4	70	3.7	865	45.8	1,465	77.5	445	23.5
213 Support activities for mining, and oil and gas extraction	1,690		55	3.3	1,585	93.8	55	3.3	325	19.2	1,670	98.8	300	17.8
22 Utilities	3,540		210	5.9	3,205	90.5	130	3.7	715	20.2	3,510	99.2	680	19.2
221 Utilities	3,540		205	5.8	3,200	90.4	130	3.7	710	20.1	3,510	99.2	685	19.4
23 Construction	31,045		6,940	22.4	22,830	73.5	1,180	3.8	10,985	35.4	27,735	89.3	7,770	25
236 Construction of buildings	8,135		2,030	25	5,740	70.6	335	4.1	3,030	37.2	7,050	86.7	1,975	24.3
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,365		1,190	22.2	3,945	73.5	220	4.1	1,905	35.5	4,785	89.2	1,335	24.9
238 Specialty trade contractors	17,545		3,715	21.2	13,140	74.9	625	3.6	6,045	34.5	15,890	90.6	4,455	25.4
31-33 Manufacturing	35,250		11,630	33	22,240	63.1	1,305	3.7	15,750	44.7	27,810	78.9	8,385	23.8
311 Food manufacturing	12,825		5,285	41.2	7,010	54.7	510	4	6,470	50.4	9,060	70.6	2,725	21.2
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	690		55	8	625	90.6	15	2.2	205	29.7	665	96.4	175	25.4
313 Textile mills	60		0	0	60	100	0	0	0	0	60	100	0	0
314 Textile product mills	190		15	7.9	165	86.8	10	5.3	35	18.4	190	100	35	18.4
315 Clothing manufacturing	160		60	37.5	95	59.4	0	0	60	37.5	115	71.9	20	12.5
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	40		0	0	35	87.5	0	0	0	0	35	87.5	0	0
321 Wood product manufacturing	5,120		2,440	47.7	2,530	49.4	155	3	2,795	54.6	3,460	67.6	1,130	22.1
322 Paper manufacturing	3,160		430	13.6	2,645	83.7	85	2.7	885	28	3,005	95.1	730	23.1
323 Printing and related support activities	395		105	26.6	265	67.1	25	6.3	160	40.5	360	91.1	125	31.6
324 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	1,180		60	5.1	1,105	93.6	20	1.7	235	19.9	1,155	97.9	205	17.4
325 Chemical manufacturing	645		165	25.6	435	67.4	40	6.2	285	44.2	540	83.7	185	28.7
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	1,090		405	37.2	625	57.3	50	4.6	535	49.1	870	79.8	325	29.8
327 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	985		345	35	630	64	10	1	380	38.6	745	75.6	140	14.2
331 Primary metal manufacturing	770		160	20.8	545	70.8	60	7.8	360	46.8	730	94.8	325	42.2
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2,555		645	25.2	1,785	69.9	120	4.7	1,105	43.2	2,280	89.2	835	32.7
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,260		225	17.9	985	78.2	50	4	460	36.5	1,160	92.1	360	28.6
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	510		20	3.9	485	95.1	0	0	80	15.7	485	95.1	60	11.8
335 Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	190		30	15.8	160	84.2	0	0	40	21.1	175	92.1	25	13.2

336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	880	145	16.5	705	80.1	20	2.3	240	27.3	795	90.3	165	18.8
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	1,070	415	38.8	600	56.1	50	4.7	555	51.9	870	81.3	360	33.6
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,460	625	42.8	760	52.1	80	5.5	845	57.9	1,060	72.6	440	30.1
41 Wholesale trade	11,810	1,410	11.9	9,895	83.8	455	3.9	3,430	29	11,265	95.4	2,935	24.9
411 Farm product merchant wholesalers	50	10	20	40	80	0	0	20	40	50	100	20	40
412 Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers	1,160	60	5.2	1,080	93.1	20	1.7	165	14.2	1,160	100	165	14.2
413 Food, beverage and tobacco merchant wholesalers	2,225	295	13.3	1,825	82	95	4.3	655	29.4	2,085	93.7	525	23.6
414 Personal and household goods merchant wholesalers	740	100	13.5	585	79.1	60	8.1	330	44.6	700	94.6	285	38.5
415 Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories merchant wholesalers	1,105	135	12.2	940	85.1	30	2.7	330	29.9	1,080	97.7	305	27.6
416 Building material and supplies merchant wholesalers	1,600	160	10	1,380	86.3	55	3.4	460	28.8	1,545	96.6	410	25.6
417 Machinery, equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	3,305	395	12	2,765	83.7	135	4.1	950	28.7	3,190	96.5	845	25.6
418 Miscellaneous merchant wholesalers	1,195	190	15.9	930	77.8	60	5	360	30.1	1,095	91.6	275	23
419 Business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers	440	75	17	345	78.4	10	2.3	170	38.6	390	88.6	130	29.5
44-45 Retail trade	51,085	9,365	18.3	38,870	76.1	2,750	5.4	17,750	34.7	47,290	92.6	14,055	27.5
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	6,750	1,120	16.6	5,220	77.3	400	5.9	2,255	33.4	6,405	94.9	1,920	28.4
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,475	280	19	1,060	71.9	125	8.5	610	41.4	1,385	93.9	530	35.9
443 Electronics and appliance stores	1,140	150	13.2	945	82.9	45	3.9	375	32.9	1,090	95.6	325	28.5
444 Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	4,070	865	21.3	3,020	74.2	180	4.4	1,380	33.9	3,790	93.1	1,105	27.1
445 Food and beverage stores	12,990	2,790	21.5	9,510	73.2	640	4.9	4,685	36.1	11,550	88.9	3,295	25.4
446 Health and personal care stores	5,510	1,075	19.5	4,075	74	355	6.4	2,010	36.5	5,190	94.2	1,695	30.8
447 Gasoline stations	2,635	545	20.7	1,930	73.2	160	6.1	920	34.9	2,460	93.4	745	28.3
448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores	3,880	725	18.7	2,905	74.9	235	6.1	1,585	40.9	3,595	92.7	1,315	33.9
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,685	235	13.9	1,360	80.7	80	4.7	685	40.7	1,605	95.3	615	36.5
452 General merchandise stores	6,925	990	14.3	5,570	80.4	360	5.2	2,055	29.7	6,445	93.1	1,580	22.8
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,675	435	16.3	2,140	80	95	3.6	840	31.4	2,480	92.7	650	24.3
454 Non-store retailers	1,360	145	10.7	1,135	83.5	70	5.1	335	24.6	1,290	94.9	275	20.2
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	19,260	2,510	13	16,015	83.2	695	3.6	5,245	27.2	17,960	93.3	3,985	20.7
481 Air transportation	580	35	6	480	82.8	60	10.3	255	44	565	97.4	245	42.2
482 Rail transportation	595	60	10.1	470	79	75	12.6	255	42.9	580	97.5	230	38.7
483 Water transportation	425	20	4.7	400	94.1	0	0	40	9.4	400	94.1	20	4.7
484 Truck transportation	8,600	1,380	16	6,905	80.3	305	3.5	2,480	28.8	7,890	91.7	1,780	20.7
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	1,640	245	14.9	1,345	82	45	2.7	425	25.9	1,435	87.5	225	13.7
486 Pipeline transportation	20	0	0	20	100	0	0	0	0	20	100	0	0
487 Scenic and sightseeing transportation	40	15	37.5	25	62.5	0	0	15	37.5	35	87.5	10	25
488 Support activities for transportation	2,615	315	12	2,235	85.5	55	2.1	580	22.2	2,470	94.5	445	17

491 Postal service	1,870	345	18.4	1,445	77.3	75	4	590	31.6	1,735	92.8	460	24.6
492 Couriers and messengers	2,005	90	4.5	1,855	92.5	55	2.7	435	21.7	1,960	97.8	395	19.7
493 Warehousing and storage	870	20	2.3	825	94.8	30	3.4	190	21.8	875	100.6	190	21.8
51 Information and cultural industries	7,210	1,045	14.5	5,820	80.7	335	4.6	2,485	34.5	6,775	94	2,060	28.6
511 Publishing industries (except Internet)	1,250	200	16	1,025	82	25	2	340	27.2	1,140	91.2	230	18.4
512 Motion picture and sound recording industries	565	130	23	405	71.7	20	3.5	260	46	515	91.2	220	38.9
515 Broadcasting (except Internet)	690	275	39.9	405	58.7	10	1.4	330	47.8	565	81.9	205	29.7
517 Telecommunications	3,445	200	5.8	3,020	87.7	215	6.2	1,085	31.5	3,410	99	1,060	30.8
518 Data processing, hosting, and related services	320	10	3.1	310	96.9	10	3.1	40	12.5	320	100	30	9.4
519 Other information services	945	235	24.9	645	68.3	60	6.3	450	47.6	815	86.2	325	34.4
52 Finance and insurance	13,175	2,605	19.8	9,750	74	810	6.1	5,390	40.9	12,305	93.4	4,530	34.4
521 Monetary authorities – central bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
522 Credit intermediation and related activities	5,810	1,590	27.4	3,830	65.9	390	6.7	2,550	43.9	5,145	88.6	1,885	32.4
523 Credit intermediation and related activities	1,140	160	14	930	81.6	45	3.9	370	32.5	1,090	95.6	325	28.5
524 Insurance carriers and related activities	6,155	850	13.8	4,935	80.2	375	6.1	2,430	39.5	6,015	97.7	2,285	37.1
526 Funds and other financial vehicles	75	0	0	65	86.7	10	13.3	35	46.7	85	113.3	45	60
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	4,275	490	11.5	3,670	85.8	105	2.5	1,020	23.9	4,090	95.7	845	19.8
531 Real estate	3,380	385	11.4	2,900	85.8	85	2.5	780	23.1	3,230	95.6	640	18.9
532 Rental and leasing services	870	100	11.5	750	86.2	20	2.3	230	26.4	830	95.4	190	21.8
533 Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	30	10	33.3	15	50	0	0	10	33.3	25	83.3	10	33.3
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	18,785	2,420	12.9	15,610	83.1	670	3.6	5,190	27.6	18,015	95.9	4,505	24
541 Professional, scientific and technical services	18,785	2,420	12.9	15,610	83.1	670	3.6	5,185	27.6	18,010	95.9	4,495	23.9
55 Management of companies and enterprises	380	30	7.9	340	89.5	10	2.6	65	17.1	365	96.1	50	13.2
551 Management of companies and enterprises	380	30	7.9	340	89.5	10	2.6	70	18.4	365	96.1	55	14.5
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	21,015	2,310	11	17,615	83.8	1,055	5	5,220	24.8	19,910	94.7	4,150	19.7
561 Administrative and support services	19,890	2,100	10.6	16,740	84.2	1,025	5.2	4,910	24.7	18,895	95	3,940	19.8
562 Waste management and remediation services	1,120	205	18.3	885	79	35	3.1	310	27.7	1,035	92.4	220	19.6
61 Educational services	28,670	9,065	31.6	19,010	66.3	535	1.9	11,385	39.7	22,265	77.7	5,040	17.6
611 Educational services	28,675	9,055	31.6	19,010	66.3	530	1.8	11,370	39.7	22,265	77.6	5,040	17.6
62 Health care and social assistance	55,135	15,620	28.3	36,815	66.8	2,585	4.7	23,315	42.3	48,425	87.8	16,720	30.3
621 Ambulatory health care services	12,815	3,085	24.1	8,985	70.1	720	5.6	5,220	40.7	11,915	93	4,345	33.9
622 Hospitals	18,100	5,490	30.3	11,580	64	990	5.5	8,895	49.1	16,750	92.5	7,585	41.9
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	12,715	4,220	33.2	8,080	63.5	410	3.2	5,215	41	10,120	79.6	2,625	20.6
624 Social assistance	11,500	2,830	24.6	8,175	71.1	465	4	3,985	34.7	9,640	83.8	2,155	18.7
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,400	1,330	18	5,680	76.8	375	5.1	2,740	37	6,815	92.1	2,170	29.3
711 Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	1,580	295	18.7	1,210	76.6	65	4.1	520	32.9	1,425	90.2	375	23.7
712 Heritage institutions	1,175	360	30.6	735	62.6	85	7.2	605	51.5	1,075	91.5	500	42.6
713 Amusement, gambling and recreation industries	4,640	670	14.4	3,735	80.5	235	5.1	1,625	35	4,325	93.2	1,310	28.2
72 Accommodation and food services	28,995	5,140	17.7	22,245	76.7	1,450	5	9,805	33.8	26,475	91.3	7,445	25.7

721 Accommodation services	5,195	835	16.1	4,035	77.7	310	6	1,845	35.5	4,775	91.9	1,440	27.7
722 Food services and drinking places	23,800	4,305	18.1	18,205	76.5	1,145	4.8	7,960	33.4	21,700	91.2	6,005	25.2
81 Other services (except public administration)	19,190	4,455	23.2	13,830	72.1	835	4.4	6,850	35.7	16,765	87.4	4,495	23.4
811 Repair and maintenance	6,450	1,625	25.2	4,550	70.5	280	4.3	2,370	36.7	5,740	89	1,655	25.7
812 Personal and laundry services	5,770	1,325	23	4,090	70.9	345	6	2,125	36.8	5,155	89.3	1,520	26.3
813 Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	5,660	1,240	21.9	4,210	74.4	175	3.1	2,010	35.5	4,810	85	1,195	21.1
814 Private households	1,305	270	20.7	985	75.5	40	3.1	350	26.8	1,055	80.8	110	8.4
91 Public administration	35,240	5,515	15.6	27,365	77.7	2,330	6.6	15,915	45.2	33,830	96	14,535	41.2
911 Federal government public administration	18,760	2,450	13.1	14,865	79.2	1,440	7.7	8,765	46.7	18,315	97.6	8,325	44.4
912 Provincial and territorial public administration	9,790	1,715	17.5	7,445	76	635	6.5	4,725	48.3	9,355	95.6	4,285	43.8
913 Local, municipal and regional public administration	6,225	1,330	21.4	4,640	74.5	245	3.9	2,385	38.3	5,700	91.6	1,870	30
914 Aboriginal public administration	445	0	0	420	94.4	0	0	15	3.4	445	100	40	9

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Population according to language at work is calculated according to the population 15 years and over having worked since the year preceding the census.

2. Includes respondents who reported this language (or these languages) with or without another non-official language.

3. The total is higher than the sum of all values (English, French, and Bilingual) in this category because we did not indicate the people who responded with non-official language.

4. Includes respondents who reported they spoke that language or those languages most often or regularly at work, with or without another language.

Table 5c. Languages spoken at work¹ in New Brunswick according to the main occupational groups in New Brunswick, 2016

	Language used most often at work						Language used at least regularly							
	Total ³		French ²		English ²		Bilingual ²		French ²		English ²		Bilingual ²	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	413,695		89,245	21.6	305,245	73.8	18,090	4.4	151,915	36.7	368,315	89.0	107,650	26.0
a. Management occupations	35,860		5,900	16.5	28,295	78.9	1,455	4.1	12,265	34.2	33,765	94.2	10,380	28.9
00 Senior management occupations	3,425		725	21.2	2,525	73.7	130	3.8	1,390	40.6	3,185	93.0	1,195	34.9
01-05 Specialized middle management occupations	11,080		1,760	15.9	8,860	80.0	410	3.7	4,075	36.8	10,420	94.0	3,465	31.3
06 Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	13,910		2,165	15.6	10,940	78.6	730	5.2	4,650	33.4	13,300	95.6	4,115	29.6
07-09 Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	7,450		1,250	16.8	5,965	80.1	190	2.6	2,150	28.9	6,865	92.1	1,610	21.6
b. Professional occupations	60,630		13,670	22.5	44,265	73.0	2,510	4.1	24,605	40.6	54,860	90.5	19,020	31.4
11 Professional occupations in business and finance	9,800		1,645	16.8	7,705	78.6	425	4.3	3,860	39.4	9,280	94.7	3,365	34.3
21 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	9,835		925	9.4	8,560	87.0	300	3.1	2,565	26.1	9,600	97.6	2,380	24.2
30 Professional occupations in nursing	8,745		2,465	28.2	5,855	67.0	425	4.9	4,145	47.4	8,190	93.7	3,590	41.1
31 Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	5,320		1,275	24.0	3,730	70.1	315	5.9	2,365	44.5	5,085	95.6	2,130	40.0
40 Professional occupations in education services	14,775		4,940	33.4	9,435	63.9	345	2.3	6,515	44.1	11,465	77.6	3,260	22.1
41 Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	9,290		1,725	18.6	6,980	75.1	560	6.0	4,020	43.3	8,635	92.9	3,390	36.5
51 Professional occupations in art and culture	2,870		695	24.2	2,005	69.9	150	5.2	1,135	39.5	2,610	90.9	895	31.2

c. Technical and paraprofessional	41,030	7,735	18.9	31,410	76.6	1,815	4.4	14,580	35.5	37,720	91.9	11,340	27.6
22 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	12,095	1,575	13.0	10,050	83.1	455	3.8	3,595	29.7	11,645	96.3	3,160	26.1
32 Technical occupations in health	9,425	2,325	24.7	6,580	69.8	510	5.4	3,950	41.9	8,785	93.2	3,320	35.2
42 Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	8 040	2,240	27.9	5,485	68.2	275	3.4	3,025	37.6	6,525	81.2	1,550	19.3
43 Occupations in front-line public protection services	6,075	455	7.5	5,310	87.4	305	5.0	1,925	31.7	5,985	98.5	1,840	30.3
52 Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	5,395	1,140	21.1	3,995	74.1	265	4.9	2,080	38.6	4,800	89.0	1,480	27.4
d. Administration and administrative support	47,755	9,120	19.1	36,030	75.4	2,540	5.3	18,075	37.8	44,675	93.6	15,060	31.5
12 Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	20,130	4,660	23.1	14,340	71.2	1,105	5.5	8,535	42.4	18,625	92.5	7,055	35.0
13 Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	3,810	620	16.3	3,020	79.3	160	4.2	1,245	32.7	3,555	93.3	1,000	26.2
14 Office support occupations	16,625	2,750	16.5	12,890	77.5	960	5.8	6,025	36.2	15,730	94.6	5,155	31.0
15 Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	7,195	1,095	15.2	5,775	80.3	325	4.5	2,280	31.7	6,770	94.1	1,855	25.8
e. Sales	41,160	6,880	16.7	31,830	77.3	2,400	5.8	14,430	35.1	38,465	93.5	11,785	28.6
62 Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	7,425	780	10.5	6,240	84.0	410	5.5	2,165	29.2	7,275	98.0	2,010	27.1
64 Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	16,895	2,565	15.2	13,315	78.8	990	5.9	5,985	35.4	15,935	94.3	5,050	29.9
66 Sales support occupations	16,840	3,535	21.0	12,285	73.0	1,000	5.9	6,285	37.3	15,270	90.7	4,735	28.1
f. Personal and customer information services	83,220	17,765	21.3	61,195	73.5	3,970	4.8	28,805	34.6	72,605	87.2	18,480	22.2
34 Assisting occupations in support of health services	9,070	2,875	31.7	5,810	64.1	380	4.2	3,725	41.1	7,345	81.0	2,005	22.1
44 Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	11,810	2,535	21.5	8,920	75.5	325	2.8	3,585	30.4	9,790	82.9	1,595	13.5
63 Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	13,850	3,290	23.8	9,865	71.2	580	4.2	4,760	34.4	11,795	85.2	2,820	20.4
65 Service representatives and other customer and personal service occupations	22,670	3,290	14.5	17,615	77.7	1,740	7.7	8,215	36.2	21,500	94.8	7,070	31.2
67 Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	25,820	5,775	22.4	18,990	73.5	950	3.7	8,525	33.0	22,185	85.9	4,995	19.3
g. Industrial, construction and equipment operation trades	33,665	7,520	22.3	24,815	73.7	1,260	3.7	12,020	35.7	30,150	89.6	8,575	25.5
72 Industrial, electrical and construction trades	21,265	4,870	22.9	15,490	72.8	855	4.0	7,710	36.3	18,955	89.1	5,450	25.6
73 Maintenance and equipment operation trades	12,400	2,655	21.4	9,330	75.2	400	3.2	4,310	34.8	11,195	90.3	3,120	25.2
h. Workers and labourer in transport and construction	32,520	7,130	21.9	24,285	74.7	1,060	3.3	10,760	33.1	28,205	86.7	6,490	20.0
74 Other installers, repairers and services and material handlers	5,520	780	14.1	4,505	81.6	225	4.1	1,530	27.7	5,085	92.1	1,105	20.0
75 Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	19,130	4,265	22.3	14,315	74.8	545	2.8	6,325	33.1	16,555	86.5	3,755	19.6
76 Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	7,870	2,085	26.5	5,465	69.4	295	3.7	2,925	37.2	6,565	83.4	1,645	20.9
i. Natural resources, agriculture and related production	17,215	5,570	32.4	11,225	65.2	315	1.8	6,540	38.0	12,765	74.2	2,195	12.8
82 Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	6,175	2,550	41.3	3,430	55.5	105	1.7	2,935	47.5	4,070	65.9	920	14.9
84 Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	5,905	2,035	34.5	3,775	63.9	85	1.4	2,275	38.5	4,255	72.1	635	10.8
86 Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	5,130	985	19.2	4,020	78.4	125	2.4	1,325	25.8	4,440	86.5	635	12.4
j. Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	20,640	7,950	38.5	11,895	57.6	755	3.7	9,810	47.5	15,090	73.1	4,300	20.8

92 Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	3,535	645	18.2	2,745	77.7	145	4.1	1,085	30.7	3,215	90.9	765	21.6
94 Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	6,105	2,420	39.6	3,440	56.3	235	3.8	2,945	48.2	4,390	71.9	1,240	20.3
95 Assemblers in manufacturing	2,050	765	37.3	1,205	58.8	75	3.7	970	47.3	1,570	76.6	495	24.1
96 Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	8,950	4,115	46.0	4,505	50.3	305	3.4	4,805	53.7	5,915	66.1	1,795	20.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Population according to language at work is calculated according to the population 15 years and over having worked since the year prior to the census.
2. Includes respondents having reported that language (or those languages) with or without another non-official language.
3. The total is higher than the sum of all values (English, French, and Bilingual) in the same category since we have not reported the people who replied non-official language.
4. Includes the respondents who reported they spoke that language or those languages most often or regularly at work, with or without another language.

Table 5d. Distribution of New Brunswick workers¹ who speak French mainly at home by industrial sector and according to the main language spoken at work, 2016

	TOTAL	Total,		Language spoken most often at work						French +bilingual
	N.B.	Francophones ²		French ³		English ³		Bilingual ³		
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Total - Industry – North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2012	339,050	93,560	27.6	64,925	69.4	19,520	20.9	9,115	9.7	79
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11,565	4,350	37.6	4,020	92.4	215	4.9	115	2.6	95
111 - 112 Farms (111 and 112)	5,875	1,510	25.7	1,355	89.7	100	6.6	50	3.3	93
1125 Aquaculture	865	175	20.2	160	91.4	0	0.0	15	8.6	100
113 Forestry and logging	1,495	615	41.1	525	85.4	50	8.1	40	6.5	92
114 Fishing, hunting and trapping	3,515	2,025	57.6	1,960	96.8	40	2.0	30	1.5	98
115 Support activities for agriculture and forestry	685	205	29.9	175	85.4	25	12.2	10	4.9	90
21 Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	3,250	920	28.3	435	47.3	410	44.6	75	8.2	55
211 Oil and gas extraction	950	185	19.5	10	5.4	160	86.5	20	10.8	16
212 Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	1,335	560	41.9	410	73.2	115	20.5	35	6.3	79
213 Support activities for mining, and oil and gas extraction	960	185	19.3	20	10.8	140	75.7	25	13.5	24
22 Utilities	3,170	445	14.0	155	34.8	215	48.3	70	15.7	51
23 Construction	20,825	6,175	29.7	3,855	62.4	1,665	27.0	655	10.6	73
236 Construction of buildings	5,630	1,705	30.3	1,150	67.4	365	21.4	190	11.1	79
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	2,955	980	33.2	510	52.0	355	36.2	115	11.7	64
238 Specialty trade contractors	12,235	3,495	28.6	2,200	62.9	940	26.9	355	10.2	73
31-33 Manufacturing	28,715	11,175	38.9	8,605	77.0	1,840	16.5	735	6.6	84
311 Food manufacturing	9,690	4,300	44.4	3,640	84.7	400	9.3	260	6.0	91
3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging	5,320	3,220	60.5	2,945	91.5	130	4.0	145	4.5	96
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	580	100	17.2	35	35.0	55	55.0	10	10.0	45
315 Clothing manufacturing	135	50	37.0	45	90.0	0	0.0	10	20.0	110
321 Wood product manufacturing	4,360	2,170	49.8	1,960	90.3	115	5.3	90	4.1	94
322 Paper manufacturing	2,850	685	24.0	380	55.5	265	38.7	45	6.6	62
323 Printing and related support activities	320	100	31.3	65	65.0	15	15.0	15	15.0	80
324 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	945	170	18.0	35	20.6	125	73.5	10	5.9	26
325 Chemical manufacturing	565	170	30.1	125	73.5	35	20.6	15	8.8	82
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	950	435	45.8	360	82.8	45	10.3	30	6.9	90
327 Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	835	285	34.1	250	87.7	20	7.0	10	3.5	91
331 Primary metal manufacturing	675	265	39.3	140	52.8	85	32.1	35	1.2	66
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2,120	880	41.5	510	58.0	295	33.5	75	8.5	66
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,085	295	27.2	175	59.3	90	30.5	30	10.2	69
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	455	55	12.1	15	27.3	35	63.6	10	18.2	45
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	745	180	24.2	105	58.3	70	38.9	10	5.6	64
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	900	445	49.4	340	76.4	65	14.6	40	9.0	85
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,145	535	46.7	395	73.8	100	18.7	40	7.5	81

41 Wholesale trade	10,500	2,055	19.6	1,030	50.1	785	38.2	245	11.9	62
44-45 Retail trade	42,960	10,430	24.3	7,110	68.2	1,875	18.0	1,445	13.9	82
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	5,965	1,530	25.6	885	57.8	415	27.1	225	14.7	73
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,280	370	28.9	215	58.1	80	21.6	75	20.3	78
443 Electronics and appliance stores	975	215	22.1	105	48.8	85	39.5	20	9.3	58
444 Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	3,575	920	25.7	715	77.7	115	12.5	90	9.8	88
445 Food and beverage stores	10,835	2,810	25.9	2,145	76.3	330	11.7	335	11.9	88
446 Health and personal care stores	4,850	1,235	25.5	840	68.0	175	14.2	215	17.4	85
447 Gasoline stations	2,185	575	26.3	445	77.4	55	9.6	80	13.9	91
448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,995	825	27.5	520	63.0	180	21.8	125	15.2	78
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,380	315	22.8	165	52.4	90	28.6	55	17.5	70
452 General merchandise stores	5,745	1,055	18.4	700	66.4	215	20.4	135	12.8	79
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,115	415	19.6	285	68.7	85	20.5	45	10.8	80
454 Non-store retailers	1,055	170	16.1	90	52.9	40	23.5	40	23.5	76
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	15,975	3,305	20.7	1,710	51.7	1,255	38.0	340	10.3	62
481 Air transportation	530	95	17.9	20	21.1	65	68.4	10	10.5	32
482 Rail transportation	480	160	33.3	45	28.1	75	46.9	40	25.0	53
483 Water transportation	340	35	10.3	10	28.6	35	###	0	0.0	29
484 Truck transportation	6,960	1,620	23.3	890	54.9	565	34.9	170	10.5	65
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	1,325	265	20.0	195	73.6	60	22.6	10	3.8	77
488 Support activities for transportaation	2,110	365	17.3	210	57.5	120	32.9	25	6.8	64
491 Postal service	1,615	375	23.2	265	70.7	70	18.7	40	10.7	81
492 Couriers and messengers	1,820	235	12.9	60	25.5	155	66.0	20	8.5	34
493 Warehousing and storage	760	150	19.7	15	10.0	110	73.3	20	13.3	23
51 Information and cultural industries	6,235	1,460	23.4	830	56.8	510	34.9	120	8.2	65
511 Publishing industries (except Internet)	1,040	260	25.0	160	61.5	90	34.6	0	0.0	62
512 Motion picture and sound recording industries	415	120	28.9	85	70.8	20	16.7	15	12.5	83
5121 Motion picture and video industries	400	115	28.8	80	69.6	20	17.4	15	13.0	83
515 Broadcasting (except Internet)	605	260	43.0	240	92.3	20	7.7	10	3.8	96
517 Telecommunications	3,120	580	18.6	160	27.6	335	57.8	80	13.8	41
519 Other information services	765	225	29.4	180	80.0	20	8.9	20	8.9	89
52 Finance and insurance	12,030	3,555	29.6	2,140	60.2	980	27.6	440	12.4	73
522 Credit intermediation and related activities	5,290	1,810	34.2	1,325	73.2	280	15.5	205	11.3	85
524 Insurance carriers and related activities	5,670	1,495	26.4	680	45.5	600	40.1	210	14.0	60
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	3,525	570	16.2	320	56.1	195	34.2	55	9.6	66
531 Real estate	2,850	460	16.1	265	57.6	150	32.6	45	9.8	67
532 Rental and leasing services	655	105	16.0	55	52.4	50	47.6	0	0.0	52
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	16,120	3,300	20.5	1,905	57.7	1,065	32.3	325	9.8	68
55 Management of companies and enterprises	320	30	9.4	10	33.3	15	50.0	0	0.0	33
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	16,195	2,655	16.4	1,450	54.6	775	29.2	430	16.2	71

561 Administrative and support services	15,235	2,430	16.0	1,285	52.9	740	30.5	405	16.7	70
562 Waste management and remediation services	965	220	22.8	165	75.0	30	13.6	30	13.6	89
61 Educational services	24,870	7,685	30.9	7,045	91.7	475	6.2	165	2.1	94
62 Health care and social assistance	49,395	16,125	32.6	12,785	79.3	1,840	11.4	1,500	9.3	89
621 Ambulatory health care services	11,665	3,535	30.3	2,560	72.4	540	15.3	440	12.4	85
622 Hospitals	16,975	6,175	36.4	4,810	77.9	750	12.1	610	9.9	88
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	11,065	3,785	34.2	3,300	87.2	270	7.1	215	5.7	93
624 Social assistance	9,690	2,630	27.1	2,115	80.4	285	10.8	235	8.9	89
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,955	1,040	21.0	690	66.3	255	24.5	105	10.1	76
711 Performing arts, spectator sports and recreation industries	1,065	275	25.8	215	78.2	25	9.1	35	12.7	91
7111 Performing arts companies	305	75	24.6	70	93.3	0	0.0	10	13.3	107
7115 Independent artists, writers and performers	365	80	21.9	65	81.3	10	12.5	0	0.0	81
712 Heritage institutions	555	160	28.8	130	81.3	20	12.5	10	6.3	88
713 Amusement, gambling and recreation activities	3,330	605	18.2	335	55.4	210	34.7	60	9.9	65
72 Accommodation and food services	22,125	4,870	22.0	3,260	66.9	1,010	20.7	605	12.4	79
721 Accommodation services	3,655	785	21.5	430	54.8	235	29.9	115	14.6	69
722 Food services and drinking places	18,470	4,090	22.1	2,835	69.3	770	18.8	485	11.9	81
81 Other services (except public administration)	15,840	4,595	29.0	3,475	75.6	670	14.6	455	9.9	86
811 Repair and maintenance	5,370	1,660	30.9	1,245	75.0	240	14.5	170	10.2	85
812 Personal and laundry services	5,055	1,540	30.5	1,100	71.4	225	14.6	215	14.0	85
813 Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	4,495	1,175	26.1	945	80.4	175	14.9	55	4.7	85
8131 Religious organizations	1,925	365	19.0	345	94.5	0	0.0	15	4.1	99
8133 Social advocacy organizations	545	135	24.8	105	77.8	15	11.1	15	11.1	89
814 Private households	915	215	23.5	175	81.4	25	11.6	15	7.0	88
91 Public administration	30,485	8,805	28.9	4,090	46.5	3,480	39.5	1,235	14.0	60
911 Federal government public administration	16,305	4,915	30.1	1,750	35.6	2,390	48.6	775	15.8	51
912 Provincial and territorial public administration	8,700	2,520	29.0	1,355	53.8	815	32.3	345	13.7	67
913 Local, municipal and regional public administration	5,135	1,355	26.4	985	72.7	260	19.2	110	8.1	81

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation.

1. Includes the work force 15 years and over (population with a job during the reference week, excluding the unemployed and those not in the work force).
2. Includes respondents who reported speaking French most often at home, with or without another non-official language.
3. Includes respondents who reported that language or those languages with or without another non-official language.

Table 5e. Distribution of New Brunswick workers ¹ who speak mainly French at home by occupational group and according to the main language spoken at work, 2016

	TOTAL, N.B.	Total Francophones ²		Language spoken most often at work						French +bilingual
		No.	%	Français ²		Anglais ²		Bilingue ²		
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Total - - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016	339,045	93,560	27.6	64,925	69.4	19,515	20.9	9,120	9.7	79
0 Management occupations	32,870	7 450	22.7	4,880	65.5	1,840	24.7	730	9.8	75
01-05 Specialized middle management occupations	10,265	2,310	22.5	1,435	62.1	680	29.4	190	8.2	70
06 Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	12,820	2,735	21.3	1,775	64.9	590	21.6	370	13.5	78
07-09 Middle management occupations in trades, treansportation, production and utilities	6,650	1,475	22.2	1,030	69.8	345	23.4	95	6.4	76
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	49,910	13,515	27.1	8,420	62.3	3,495	25.9	1,600	11.8	74
11 Professional occupations in business and finance	8,940	2,505	28.0	1,425	56.9	820	32.7	255	10.2	67
12 Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	17,740	5,490	30.9	3,735	68.0	1,135	20.7	615	11.2	79
14 Office support occupations	13,710	3,335	24.3	1,965	58.9	895	26.8	470	14.1	73
15 Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	6,205	1 355	21.8	795	58.7	390	28.8	175	12.9	72
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	19,480	4,190	21.5	1,970	47.0	1,760	42.0	465	11.1	58
22 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	10,525	2,425	23.0	1,200	49.5	930	38.4	290	12.0	61
3 Health occupations	29,835	9,675	32.4	7,425	76.7	1,255	13.0	990	10.2	87
30 Professional occupations in nursing	8,055	2,745	34.1	2,130	77.6	395	14.4	225	8.2	86
32 Technical occupations in health	8,865	2,685	30.3	1,960	73.0	415	15.5	310	11.5	85
34 Assisting occupations in support of health services	7,850	2,685	34.2	2,230	83.1	215	8.0	240	8.9	92
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	43,590	12,305	28.2	9,270	75.3	2 ,145	17.4	885	7.2	83
40 Professional occupations in education services	12,805	4,125	32.2	3,695	89.6	315	7.6	115	2.8	92
41 Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	8,260	2,525	30.6	1,420	56.2	775	30.7	330	13.1	69
42 Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	6,910	1,990	28.8	1,735	87.2	145	7.3	105	5.3	92
44 Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	10,010	2,535	25.3	2,060	81.3	325	12.8	150	5.9	87
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	5,760	1,525	26.5	1,145	75.1	260	17.0	120	7.9	83
511 Librarians, archivists, conservators and curators	235	40	17.0	35	87.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	88
512 Writing, translating and related communications professionals	900	295	32.8	220	74.6	40	13.6	35	11.9	86
513 Creative and performing artists	1,100	245	22.3	200	81.6	20	8.2	25	10.2	92

52 Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	3,520	950	27.0	685	72.1	195	20.5	65	6.8	79
6 Sales and service occupations	82,840	20,050	24.2	13,525	67.5	3,930	19.6	2,595	12.9	80
62 Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	6,765	1,230	18.2	620	50.4	425	34.6	185	15.0	65
63 Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	11,610	3,215	27.7	2,495	77.6	405	12.6	315	9.8	87
64 Sales representatives and salespersons – wholesale and retail trade	13,910	3,175	22.8	1,895	59.7	780	24.6	505	15.9	76
65 Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	18,000	4,020	22.3	2,120	52.7	1,65	29.0	735	18.3	71
66 Sales support occupations	12,925	3,380	26.2	2,445	72.3	465	13.8	465	13.8	86
67 Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	19,630	5,020	25.6	3,945	78.6	685	13.6	390	7.8	86
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	48,655	14,535	29.9	9,430	64.9	3,845	26.5	1,260	8.7	74
72 Industrial, electronic and construction trades	15,270	4,870	31.9	3,040	62.4	1,340	27.5	490	10.1	72
73 Maintenance and equipment operation trades	10,535	3,235	30.7	2,110	65.2	890	27.5	240	7.4	73
74 Other installers, repairers and services and material handlers	4,315	985	22.8	550	55.8	315	32.0	125	12.7	69
75 Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	14,120	3,850	27.3	2,655	69.0	920	23.9	270	7.0	76
76 Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	4,415	1,595	36.1	1,075	67.4	380	23.8	135	8.5	76
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	10,185	3,545	34.8	3,135	88.4	330	9.3	80	2.3	91
82 Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resource, agriculture and related production	4,145	1,895	45.7	1,705	90.0	150	7.9	40	2.1	92
84 Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	3,455	1,170	33.9	1,060	90.6	95	8.1	15	1.3	92
86 Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	2,585	480	18.6	375	78.1	85	17.7	20	4.2	82
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	15,915	6,770	42.5	5,720	84.5	660	9.7	390	5.8	90
92 Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	3,215	835	26.0	575	68.9	170	20.4	85	10.2	79
94 Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	4,920	2,200	44.7	1,850	84.1	245	11.1	100	4.5	89
95 Assemblers in manufacturing	1,620	675	41.7	550	81.5	65	9.6	60	8.9	90
96 Labourers in processing manufacturing and utilities	6,165	3,065	49.7	2,750	89.7	175	5.7	145	4.7	94

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation.

1. Includes the work force 15 years and over (population working during the reference week, excluding the unemployed and those not in the work force).
2. Includes respondents who reported that language or those languages, with or without another non-official language.

Table 5f. Distribution of public administration employees¹ according to the languages spoken at work, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

Language most often spoken at work	2001		2006		2011		2016		Variation 2001-2016		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	% pts
English ²	24,580	78.8	24,735	76.1	32,850	76.9	27,360	77.6	2,780	11.3	-1.2
French ²	4,910	15.7	6,345	19.5	7,560	17.7	5,515	15.6	605	12.3	-0.1
English and French ²	1,465	4.7	1,305	4.0	2,180	5.1	2,335	6.6	870	59.4	1.9
Non-official languages ³	220	0.7	130	0.4	125	0.3	30	0.1	-190	-86.4	-0.6
Total	31,180	100	32,510	100	42,740	100	35,240	100	4,060	13.0	
Other language spoken regularly											
English ²	3,505	11.2	4,715	14.5	5,050	11.8	4,135	11.7	630	18.0	0.5
French ²	6,090	19.5	6,725	20.7	7,845	18.4	8,065	22.9	1,975	32.4	3.4
Non-official language ³	275	0.9	205	0.6	275	0.6	110	0.3	-165	-60.0	-0.6
Language spoken at least regularly⁴											
English ²	29,550	94.8	30,755	94.6	40,080	93.8	33,830	96.0	4,280	14.5	1.2
French ²	12,465	40.0	14,375	44.2	17,585	41.1	15,915	45.2	3,450	27.7	5.2
English and French ²	11,060	35.5	12,745	39.2	15,075	35.3	14,535	41.2	3,475	31.4	5.8

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

1. Includes the population 15 years and over working for a federal, provincial, municipal, or regional public administrations since the year preceding the census.
2. Includes respondents who reported that language, with or without another non-official language.
3. Includes respondents who reported a non-official language as the only language spoken mainly or regularly at work.
4. Includes respondents who reported speaking that language or those languages the most often or regularly at work, with or without another language.

Table 5g. Distribution of public administration employees¹ by level of government and occupational groups and languages spoken at work, New Brunswick, 2016

	Total ³	Language spoken most often						Language spoken at least regularly ⁴					
		French ²		English ²		Bilingual ²		French ²		English ²		Bilingual ²	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Public administration	35,240	5,515	15.6	27,365	77.7	2,330	6.6	15,915	45.2	33,830	96.0	14,535	41.2
a. Management	3,225	505	15.7	2,510	77.8	200	6.2	1,660	51.5	3,135	97.2	1,580	49.0
b. Professional	7,640	1,280	16.8	5,800	75.9	555	7.3	4,125	54.0	7,360	96.3	3,850	50.4
c. Technical and paraprofessional	9,030	950	10.5	7,575	83.9	495	5.5	3,225	35.7	8,855	98.1	3,060	33.9
d. Administration and administrative support	8,325	1,615	19.4	5,985	71.9	715	8.6	4,415	53.0	7,995	96.0	4,095	49.2
e. Sales	165	15	9.1	135	81.8	15	9.1	90	54.5	150	90.9	75	45.5
f. Personal and customer information services	3,150	495	15.7	2,395	76.0	255	8.1	1,425	45.2	2,985	94.8	1,265	40.2
g. Industrial, construction and equipment operation trades	960	120	12.5	800	83.3	40	4.2	230	24.0	930	96.9	200	20.8
h. Workers and labourers in transport and construction	1,980	430	21.7	1,505	76.0	45	2.3	565	28.5	1,700	85.9	285	14.4
i. Natural resources, agriculture and related product occupations	460	60	13.0	400	87.0	0	0.0	90	19.6	425	92.4	55	12.0
j. Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	305	45	14.8	255	83.6	10	3.3	80	26.2	295	96.7	65	21.3
Federal government public administration	18,760	2,450	13.1	14,865	79.2	1,440	7.7	8,765	46.7	18,315	97.6	8,325	44.4
a. Management	1,565	190	12.1	1,240	79.2	135	8.6	865	55.3	1,550	99.0	850	54.3
b. Professional	3,615	595	16.5	2,710	75.0	305	8.4	2,120	58.6	3,500	96.8	2,010	55.6
c. Technical and paraprofessional	6,295	520	8.3	5,395	85.7	380	6.0	2,290	36.4	6,195	98.4	2,190	34.8
d. Administration and administrative support	4,640	935	20.2	3,240	69.8	465	10.0	2,645	57.0	4,485	96.7	2,490	53.7
e. Sales	80	0	0.0	65	81.3	10	12.5	45	56.3	75	93.8	45	56.3
f. Personal and customer information services	1,440	145	10.1	1,185	82.3	110	7.6	595	41.3	1,410	97.9	565	39.2
g. Industrial, construction and equipment operation trades	505	10	2.0	470	93.1	20	4.0	85	16.8	500	99.0	85	16.8
h. Workers and labourers in transport and construction	480	45	9.4	430	89.6	10	2.1	90	18.8	455	94.8	60	12.5
i. Natural resources, agriculture and related product occupations	55	0	0.0	55	100.0	0	0.0	10	18.2	55	100.0	10	18.2
j. Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	90	15	16.7	70	77.8	10	11.1	35	38.9	95	100.0	35	38.9
Provincial public administration	9,790	1,715	17.5	7,445	76.0	635	6.5	4,725	48.3	9,355	95.6	4,285	43.8

1.	Management	915	140	15.3	725	79.2	45	4.9	505	55.2	880	96.2	475	51.9
2.	Professional	3,510	560	16.0	2,720	77.5	230	6.6	1,775	50.6	3,390	96.6	1,655	47.2
3.	Technical and paraprofessional	1,090	225	20.6	805	73.9	55	5.0	480	44.0	1,040	95.4	435	39.9
4.	Administration and administrative support	2,475	455	18.4	1,850	74.7	175	7.1	1,230	49.7	2,380	96.2	1,130	45.7
5.	Sales	50	0	0.0	50	100.0	0	0.0	20	40.0	50	100.0	20	40.0
6.	Personal and customer information services	980	150	15.3	715	73.0	110	11.2	490	50.0	940	95.9	455	46.4
7.	Industrial, construction and equipment operation trades	155	30	19.4	120	77.4	10	6.5	50	32.3	160	100.0	50	32.3
8.	Workers and labourers in transport and construction	550	135	24.5	395	71.8	15	2.7	160	29.1	450	81.8	65	11.8
9.	Natural resources, agriculture and related product occupations	50	15	30.0	35	70.0	0	0.0	15	30.0	35	70.0	0	0.0
10.	Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	25	0	0.0	30	120.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0
	Local, municipal, and regional public administration	6,225	1,330	21.4	4,640	74.5	245	3.9	2,385	38.3	5,700	91.6	1,870	30.0
11.	Management	625	170	27.2	440	70.4	15	2.4	270	43.2	585	93.6	230	36.8
12.	Professional	465	115	24.7	315	67.7	25	5.4	220	47.3	420	90.3	185	39.8
13.	Technical and paraprofessional	1,610	205	12.7	1,345	83.5	55	3.4	445	27.6	1,570	97.5	410	25.5
14.	Administration and administrative support	1,060	230	21.7	755	71.2	75	7.1	540	50.9	985	92.9	465	43.9
15.	Sales	35	15	42.9	15	42.9	0	0.0	25	71.4	15	42.9	10	28.6
16.	Personal and customer information services	680	200	29.4	450	66.2	30	4.4	330	48.5	585	86.0	235	34.6
17.	Industrial, construction and equipment operation trades	305	80	26.2	210	68.9	15	4.9	105	34.4	285	93.4	85	27.9
18.	Workers and labourers in transport and construction	935	250	26.7	660	70.6	20	2.1	335	35.8	775	82.9	180	19.3
19.	Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	325	45	13.8	280	86.2	10	3.1	80	24.6	305	93.8	50	15.4
20.	Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	190	30	15.8	155	81.6	0	0.0	40	21.1	170	89.5	25	13.2

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2016.

1. Includes the population 15 years and over that has worked for a federal, provincial, municipal, or regional public administrations since the year preceding the census.
2. Includes respondents who reported that language (or those languages), with or without another non-official language.
3. The total is higher than the sum of all values (English, French, and bilingual) in this category, because we did not include the people who responded “non-official language.”
4. Includes respondents who reported speaking that language or those languages regularly at work, with or without another language.

Table 6c. Destinations and origins of Anglophone and Francophone interprovincial migrants from New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	Francophones								Anglophones							
	1996 to 2001		2001 to 2006		2006 to 2011		2011 to 2016		1996 to 2001		2001 to 2006		2006 to 2011		2011 to 2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total population¹	231,893	100	225,615	100	232,633	100	236,673	100	471,715	100	470,745	100	478,918	100	482,785	100
Arrivals	7,060	3.0	6,990	3.1	7 715	3.3	6,305	2.7	24,475	5.2	23,070	4.9	26,815	5.6	21,340	4.4
From:																
Quebec	4,120	1.8	3,820	1.7	4,025	1.7	3,250	1.4	1,255	0.3	1,145	0.2	1,220	0.3	1,050	0.2
Ontario	1,340	0.6	1,605	0.7	1,510	0.6	1,270	0.5	8,235	1.7	8,880	1.9	8,530	1.8	7,230	1.5
Alberta	310	0.1	365	0.2	935	0.4	785	0.3	2,355	0.5	2,735	0.6	5,405	1.1	3,315	0.7
Nova Scotia	595	0.3	575	0.3	665	0.3	455	0.2	6,175	1.3	5,610	1.2	6,365	1.3	5,095	1.1
British Columbia	370	0.2	190	0.1	255	0.1	125	0.1	1,895	0.4	1,400	0.3	1,800	0.4	1,405	0.3
Prince Édward Island	125	0.1	115	0.1	70	0.0	125	0.1	945	0.2	1,040	0.2	930	0.2	910	0.2
Other provinces	200	0.1	320	0.1	255	0.1	295	0.1	3,615	0.8	2,260	0.5	2,565	0.5	2,335	0.5
Departures	9,955	4.3	9,050	4.0	6,765	2.9	6,385	2.7	29,125	6.2	30,780	6.5	27,205	5.7	26,725	5.5
To:																
Quebec	4,825	2.1	5,235	2.3	3,600	1.5	3,090	1.3	1,090	0.2	1,075	0.2	900	0.2	850	0.2
Ontario	2,860	1.2	1,545	0.7	1,285	0.6	1,080	0.5	10,160	2.2	8,900	1.9	7,525	1.6	6,560	1.4
Alberta	940	0.4	1,085	0.5	810	0.3	980	0.4	5,550	1.2	6,280	1.3	6,520	1.4	7,620	1.6
Nova Scotia	725	0.3	585	0.3	585	0.3	565	0.2	7,230	1.5	7,240	1.5	6,640	1.4	5,870	1.2
British Columbia	250	0.1	195	0.1	195	0.1	210	0.1	1,775	0.4	1,850	0.4	1,560	0.3	2,020	0.4
Prince Édward Island	95	0.0	135	0.1	75	0.0	85	0.0	1,000	0.2	1,160	0.2	1,110	0.2	1,125	0.2
Other provinces	260	0.1	270	0.1	215	0.1	375	0.2	2,320	0.5	4,275	0.9	2,950	0.6	2,680	0.6
Balance (arrivals-departures)	-2,895	-1.2	-2,060	-0.9	950	0.4	-80	0.0	-4,650	-1.0	-7,710	-1.6	-390	-0.1	-5,385	-1.1
with Quebec	-705	-0.3	-1,415	-0.6	425	0.2	160	0.1	165	0.0	70	0.0	320	0.1	200	0.0
with Ontario	-1,520	-0.7	60	0.0	225	0.1	190	0.1	-1,925	-0.4	-20	0.0	1,005	0.2	670	0.1
with Alberta	-630	-0.3	-720	-0.3	125	0.1	-195	-0.1	-3,195	-0.7	-3,545	-0.8	-1,115	-0.2	-4,305	-0.9
with Nova Scotia	-130	-0.1	-10	0.0	80	0.0	-110	0.0	-1,055	-0.2	-1,630	-0.3	-275	-0.1	-775	-0.2
with British Columbia	120	0.1	-5	0.0	60	0.0	-85	0.0	120	0.0	-450	-0.1	240	0.1	-615	-0.1
with Prince Édward Island	30	0.0	-20	0.0	-5	0.0	40	0.0	-55	0.0	-120	0.0	-180	0.0	-215	0.0
Other provinces	-60	0.0	50	0.0	40	0.0	-80	0.0	1,295	0.3	-2,015	-0.4	-385	-0.1	-345	-0.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

1. Average population during the period studied

Table 7a. Immigration rates in New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	2001		2006		2011		2016		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total population	719,710	100	719,650	100	739,895	100	730,710	100	
Number of immigrants	22,465	3.1	26,395	3.7	28,465	3.8	33,815	4.6	
Mother tongue									
French ¹	242,060	100	237,575	100	240,455	100	238,865	100	
Number of immigrants	2,230	0.9	2,555	1.1	2,590	1.1	3,400	1.4	
English ²	471,010	100	468,225	100	487,730	100	481,695	100	
Number of immigrants	13,675	2.9	14,445	3.1	15,130	3.1	14,210	2.9	
Non-official languages	12,274	100	18,665	100	38,718	100	46,820	100	
Number of immigrants	6,620	53.9	9,515	51.0	10,805	27.9	16,355	34.9	
First official language spoken									
Neither English nor French	345	100	680	100	865	100	2,255	100	
Number of immigrants	185	53.6	285	41.9	340	39.3	1,780	78.9	
Francophone minority	238,448	100	235,130	100	235,695	100	234,055	100	
Number of immigrants	2,678	1.1	3,370	1.4	3,423	1.5	4,593	2.0	
Anglophone majority	480,918	100	483,843	100	503,328	100	499,970	100	
Number of immigrants	19,603	4.1	22,740	4.7	24,703	4.9	27,438	5.5	
Variation (2001-2006)			Variation (2006-2011)			Variation (2011-2016)			
	Number	%	% pts	Number	%	% pts	Number	%	% pts
Mother tongue - immigrants	3,930	17.5		2,070	7.8		5,350	18.8	
French ¹	325	14.6	-0.2	35	1.4	-0.6	810	31.3	1.0
English ¹	770	5.6	-6.1	685	4.7	-1.6	-920	-6.1	-11.1
Non-official languages	2,895	43.7	6.6	1,290	13.6	1.9	5,550	51.4	10.4
FOLS - immigrants	3,930	17.5		2,070	7.8		5,350	18.8	
Neither English nor French	100	54.1	0.3	55	19.3	0.1	1,440	423.5	4.1
Francophone minority	693	25.9	0.8	53	1.6	-0.7	1,170	34.2	1.6
Anglophone majority	3,138	16.0	-1.1	1,963	8.6	0.6	2,735	11.1	-5.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

1. Includes single and multiple responses.

Table 7b. New Brunswick immigrants according to mother tongue and first official language spoken, 2001 to 2016

	2001		2006		2011		2016		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Mother tongue	22,465	100	26,395	100	28,465	100	33,815	100	
French ¹	2,170	9.7	2,435	9.2	2,530	8.9	3,260	9.6	
English ¹	13,615	60.6	14,325	54.3	15,070	52.9	14,070	41.6	
English and French ¹	60	0.3	120	0.5	60	0.2	140	0.4	
Non-official languages ²	6,620	29.5	9,515	36.0	10,805	38.0	16,355	48.4	
First official language spoken	22,465	100	26,395	100	28,465	100	33,815	100	
French	2,535	11.3	3,080	11.7	3,125	11.0	4,115	12.2	
English	19,460	86.6	22,450	85.1	24,405	85.7	26,960	79.7	
English and French	285	1.3	580	2.2	595	2.1	955	2.8	
Neither English nor French	185	0.8	285	1.1	340	1.2	1,780	5.3	
Francophone minority	2,678	11.9	3,370	12.8	3,423	12.0	4,593	13.6	
Anglophone majority	19,603	87.3	22,740	86.2	24,703	86.8	27,438	81.1	
	Variation (2001-2006)			Variation (2006-2011)			Variation (2011-2016)		
	Number	%	% pts	Number	%	% pts	Number	%	% pts
Mother tongue	3,930	17.5		2,070	7.8		5,350	18.8	
French ¹	265	12.2	-0.4	95	3.9	-0.3	730	28.9	0.8
English ¹	710	5.2	-6.3	745	5.2	-1.3	-1,000	-6.6	-11.3
English and French ¹	60	100	0.2	-60	-50.0	-0.2	80	133.3	0.2
Non-official languages ²	2,895	43.7	6.6	1,290	13.6	1.9	5,550	51.4	10.4
First official language spoken	3,930	17.5		2,070	7.8	0.0	5,350	18.8	
French	545	21.5	0.4	45	1.5	-0.7	990	31.7	1.2
English	2,990	15.4	-1.6	1,955	8.7	0.7	2,555	10.5	-6.0
English and French	295	103.5	0.9	15	2.6	-0.1	360	60.5	0.7
Neither English nor French	100	54.1	0.3	55	19.3	0.1	1,440	423.5	4.1
Francophone minority	693	25.9	0.8	53	1.6	-0.7	1,170	34.2	1.6
Anglophone majority	3,138	16.0	-1.1	1,963	8.6	0.6	2,735	11.1	-5.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

1. Includes respondents who reported this language, with or without another non-official language.

2. Includes respondents who reported a non-official language as their only mother tongue.

Table 7c. Immigrants according to the mother tongue and first official language spoke, and according to immigration period, New Brunswick, 2016

	Total population		Immigrants		Percentage of immigrants ³	Recent immigrants, 2011 to 2016		Percentage of recent immigrants ⁴
	N	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
Total, mother tongue	730,710	100	33,815	100	4.6	9,325	100	27.6
French ¹	229,185	31.4	3,260	9.6	1.4	620	6.6	19.0
English ¹	471,750	64.6	14,070	41.6	3.0	1,635	17.5	11.6
English and French ¹	6,505	0.9	140	0.4	2.2	10	0.1	7.1
Non-official languages ²	23,275	3.2	16,355	48.4	70.3	7,065	75.8	43.2
Total, first official language spoken	730,710	100	33,815	100	4.6	9,325	100	27.6
French	230,095	31.5	4,115	12.2	1.8	885	9.5	21.5
English	495,315	67.8	26,960	79.7	5.4	6,535	70.1	24.2
English and French	3,030	0.4	955	2.8	31.5	365	3.9	38.2
Neither English nor French	2,270	0.3	1,780	5.3	78.4	1,545	16.6	86.8
Francophone minority	231,610	31.7	4,593	13.6	2.0	1,068	11.4	23.2
Anglophone majority	496,830	68.0	27,438	81.1	5.5	6,718	72.0	24.5

Source: Statistics Canada, census of population, 2016.

1. Includes respondents who reported that language, with or without another non-official language.
2. Includes respondents who reported a non-official language as their only mother tongue.
3. Overall percentage of immigrants in the total population.
4. Percentage of recent immigrants in the overall immigrant population.

Table 7d. Immigrants according to mother tongue and first official language spoken and according to the immigration period, New Brunswick, 2001 to 2016

	1996 to 2001 (in 2001)		2001 to 2006 (in 2006)		2006 to 2011 (in 2011)		2011 to 2016 (in 2016)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Mother tongue	2,570	100	4,295	100	7,155	100	9,325	100	
French ¹	160	6.2	195	4.5	550	7.7	620	6.6	
English ¹	955	37.2	1,260	29.3	2,075	29.0	1,635	17.5	
English and French ¹	10	0.4	30	0.7	20	0.3	10	0.1	
Non-official languages ²	1,445	56.2	2,810	65.4	4,505	63.0	7,065	75.8	
First official language spoken	2,575	100	4,300	100	7,155	100	9,325	100	
French	295	11.5	500	11.6	835	11.7	885	9.5	
English	2,125	82.5	3,435	79.9	5,800	81.1	6,535	70.1	
English and French	75	2.9	220	5.1	290	4.1	365	3.9	
Neither English nor French	80	3.1	145	3.4	230	3.2	1,545	16.6	
Francophone minority	333	12.9	610	14.2	980	13.7	1,068	11.4	
Anglophone majority	2,163	84.0	3,545	82.4	5,945	83.1	6,718	72.0	
	Variation (2001-2006)			Variation (2006-2011)			Variation (2011-2016)		
	Number	%	% pts	Number	%	% pts	Number	%	% pts
Mother tongue	1,725	67.1		2,860	66.6		2,170	30.3	
French ¹	35	21.9	-1.7	355	182.1	3,1	70	12.7	-1.0
English ¹	305	31.9	-7.8	815	64.7	-0,3	-440	-21.2	-11.5
English and French ¹	20	200.0	0.3	-10	-33.3	-0,4	-10	-50.0	-0.2
Non-official languages ²	1,365	94.5	9.2	1,695	60.3	-2,5	2,560	56.8	12.8
First official language spoken	1,725	67.0		2,855	66.4		2,170	30.3	
French	205	69.5	0.2	335	67.0	0,0	50	6.0	-2.2
English	1,310	61.6	-2.6	2,365	68.9	1,2	735	12.7	-11.0
English and French	145	193.3	2.2	70	31.8	-1,1	75	25.9	-0.1
Neither English nor French	65	81.3	0.3	85	58.6	-0,2	1,315	571.7	13.4
Francophone minority	278	83.5	1.3	370	60.7	-0,5	88	8.9	-2.2
Anglophone majority	1,383	63.9	-1.5	2,400	67.7	0,6	773	13.0	-11.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001, 2006; National Household Survey, 2011 and 2016.

1. Includes respondents who reported that language, with or without another non-official language.

2. Includes respondents who reported a non-official language as their only mother tongue.